

Mr. WESTON's excellent New

M E T H O D

O F

SHORT-HAND,

WHICH

surpasses all others yet Extant, in Swift-
ness to *write*, and Easiness to be *read*,

I S

T A U G H T

B Y

ANTHONY CLAYTON,
formerly a Goldsmith in *Cheapside*,

WITH

such Improvements and Amendments, that
any one may learn this Art with much less
Trouble, and in much less Time.

1725

Mr. West's, a excellent New

E T H O D

O F

N O R T H A N D

W H I C H

is an excellent and useful in the
of the world, and English to the world.



T A L E H T

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N T H O N Y C L A Y T O N

formerly a Goldsmith in London

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The INTRODUCTION.

TOUCHING the Usefulness of Short-hand in general I need not say much, because all who understand Long-hand cannot but know, that this Art is absolutely necessary to write from the Speaker's Mouth, any Sermon, Speech, Trial, &c. Word by Word; and that it is very useful for all Sorts of Persons, especially those that are in great Business, such as Members of Parliament, Ministers of State, Divines, Physicians, Students, Lawyers, Attornies, Merchants, Tradesmen, Book-Keepers, and others, both for dispatch in what they write, and for concealing what they would not have lie open to every Eye. And also for writing rough Draughts, or Copies of Letters, or other Writings. And it is very useful to take down whatsoever is most observable in any profitable Book you read.

A great many other Advantages may be reaped from this Art, according to every Man's particular Business; and it is a useful and necessary Qualification for all young Persons, and is a great Help and Ornament to their other Learning and Accomplishments.

I will now show you wherein this new Method excels all other Short-Hand Books yet extant; and I will take Notice, wherein it excels in several Things that are common to Short-hand writing.

First, The Letters of the Alphabet are better chosen, and contrived to answer the End of Quick-writing, those Letters being the shortest which are most often used in our Language, which most other Authors have not so well observed in their Alphabets.

Secondly, The Prepositions and Terminations in this new Method, are also better chosen, being such as do

more often occur in writing, and render the Words shorter than those do in other Short-Hand-Books.

Thirdly, Though 'tis true, there are in this new Method some arbitrary Marks amongst the Prepositions and Terminations, and also some in the Tables of shorten'd Words, yet if you put them altogether, they are but few, in comparison with those in several other Books, and they are well contrived, and short, whereas there are many Marks in other Books, which take up as much Time to make them, as if you made those Words with the Letters of their Alphabet, and so answer not their proper End, viz. to write those Words they signify sooner than you could with Letters, and so these Marks are an unnecessary Burden to the Memory.

Fourthly, By the Rules of all other Short-Hand Books you are obliged, very often, to place one Letter, or Letters, above another; and one Letter, or Letters, below another; and when those Words in the lower Line, that have Letters over one another, happen to be opposite to those Words in the upper Line, that have Letters under each other, which does often happen, than those Letters will intermix, or come so near one another, that you cannot easily distinguish to which Word they belong, and so consequently must make the Reading what is written very difficult; but there is nothing of this Inconveniency in this new Method; for when several Letters do either ascend, or descend, in writing, they are joined to each other, and are generally two, three, four, five, or six, or more Words together; and are more easily read when they are so joined, than if they had been writ all separately, and are writ in a great deal less Room and Time, which is the proper Excellency of Short-Hand. More might be said on the first Head.

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If there were no more Instances in which this new Art did excel, these already mentioned are enough to render it preferable to all others; but these are very considerable, in comparison with several other peculiar Instances, wherein this excels, and whereby you may write more than as fast again, as any other Book can teach you. I will now mention some of the Excellencies that are peculiar to this new Method.

1. The Significations of the first Five Lessons, do contain, or make up at least, one third Part of all *English* Books; but if you compare them with the Bible, or any Book of Divinity, you will find them to contain near, or full half; and yet (which may seem incredible to any but those who have learned this Art) the side of a Quarter of a Sheet of common writing paper, will hold all those Words writ in Long-Hand. They are all in that Compass in this Book; and the reason is plain, because these Significations are, many of them, the principal Words in every Sentence, without which no Sentence can subsist. The like whereof is not in any other Book extant. And which is worthy your further Observation, all these five Lessons may be learned in four Days, only spending two hours Time in each Day.

2. There are several Rules for shortning Words peculiar to this new Method; the first, but especially the second and third Rule, do shorten a vast Number of Words; and you cannot write one Sentence without using one, or more of them, and sometime two or three Times in one Sentence; and you may apply the first and second of them to foreign Languages, if you have but a little Knowledge of them. The fourth shortning Rule will shorten more than three Thousand Words; the fifth more than five Thousand; and the sixth Rule will also shorten as many. There are several others which are also very useful

3. You

3. You are taught by one Rule to join the Moods, Tenses, Persons, &c. without which no Sentence can subsist; and which is absolutely necessary for any one who would keep equal Pace with the Speaker, when he comes to pronounce the Persons, Moods, Tenses, &c. he always pronounces them at once on one Breath, though he does not understand what the Moods, Tenses, &c. mean; the natural Dependence of the said Moods, Tenses, &c. forcing him to speak them so fast, for if he was to pause, or stop betwixt these Words, as he may, and must sometime betwixt other Words, then he would mar the Sense and Connexion of the Discourse. So that it was necessary to find out a quick Way of joining these Words in one without lifting off the Pen. These Persons, Moods and Tenses, can be joined more than four Thousand different Ways, and every one of these four Thousand contain two, three, four, five, or six Words in one, and yet if you only know the first Nineteen you know all the four Thousand.

4. We also join the Verbs and several Adverbs to them, which will make more than nineteen Millions different Joinings, and yet these Rules can be learned in an Hour or two by any Person though they do not understand *Latin*.

5. There are several other Rules for joining other Words, all which renders this new Method wonderfully swift, and yet it is not at all the more difficult to learn; and it is far more easy to read when thus joined, though there are six or seven Words in one, than if every Word were writ separately; and they are writ in near half the Time, and in near half the Room that they would take disjointed. It is needless to say any more, to satisfy any who are desirous to learn Short-Hand, That this new Method is preferable to all others.

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First Lesson
Letter
Alpha

a	1
b	2
c	3
d	4
e	5
f	6
g	7
h	8
i	9
k	10
l	11
m	12
n	13
o	14
p	15
q	16
r	17
s	18
t	19
v	20
w	21
x	22
y	23
z	24
Be.	25

First Lesson
Letters of
the Alphabet.

Second Lesson, double and treble
Consonants that begin Words.

Third Lesson, double
& treble Con-
sonants that end
Words.

a	A	bl	4	sk	h	ble	4
b	B	br	4	skl	h	dle	2
c	C	dr	2	skr	h	fle	4
d	D	dw	3	fl	l	ft	4
e	E	fl	4	fm	l	ftle	4
f	F	fr	4	fn	2	gle	4
g	G	gl	4	fp	2	kle	2
h	H	gn	4	fpl	4	ld	5
i	I	gr	4	fpr	4	lf	4
j	J	kl	2	fq	4	lk	5
k	K	kn	2	ft	1	lm	5
l	L	kr	2	str	1	ln	5
m	M	pl	e	fw	4	lp	4
n	N	pr	f	tr	1	lt	4
o	O	sh	h	tw	4	lve	3
p	P	shr	h	wr	2	mf	2
q	Q						
r	R						
s	S						
t	T						
v	V						
w	W						
x	X						
y	Y						
z	Z						
re.	E						

Third Lesson double and treble Consonants that end Words.

mle	u	rd	n	rwe	ny	ru	rw
mp	y	rdle	n	sh	h		
mple	e	rf	r	sk	h		
nce	z	rg	ny	skle	h		
nd	u	rk	n	fle	l		
ndle	z	rkle	n	sm	l		
ng	y	rle	n	sp	h		
ngle	y	rld	ns	sple	h		
nk	u	rm	n	ft	l		
nkle	u	rn	n	ftle	l		
nt	u	rp	ny	tie	l		
ntle	z	rple	re	vle	u		
nx	h	rft	y	xle	h		
ple	e	rt	r	xt	h		
rb	h	rtle	u				

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You shall have Observations and Explications on the Alphabet, and the double and treble Consonants that begin Words afterwards, only observe at present concerning the 2 (*P*) and the 2 (*q*) this (*o*) never used in the beginning of Words, but when *s* goes before it, as (*sp*) (*sq*) (*sp*) and (*q*) is never used in the beginning Words, when (*h*) or (*n*) comes after it, as (*sh*) (*sn*) because (*sh*) (*sn*) made with this (*h*) (*n*) would not be plain or distinct.

You shall also have Observations and Explications on the double and treble Consonants that end Words afterwards, only observe at present, that the (*e*) the end of the double and treble Consonants not pronounced ----- and consequently not written ----- in this Art, as (*ble*) (*stable*) (*rve*) in (*starve*) &c. for it were pronounced or sounded --- than these words would read as follows --- (*sta = ble*) *star = ve*) which you know they do not read ----- and so of all the rest.

Fourth Lesson.

A Table of all the Letters of the Alphabet joined to every Letter of the same, without taking of the Pen, very useful, for by this Table you cannot miss to know how to write all the double and treble Consonants that can happen to come in the middle of Words. And, though indeed, a great part of this Table is not used in the middle of Words, yet all this Table is absolutely necessary, for when you come to join two, three, four, five, six, or more Words together in one, by their Rules, than this Table will teach you to join the first Letter of the following Word, to the last Letter of the foregoing Word. Observe, every one of the Joinings in this Table are distinct and different from one another. Also observe, this fourth Lesson contains the three former Lessons. Remember to be very exact in this fourth Lesson, because there is nothing writ in this Art, but what is contained in this said fourth Lesson, together with the fifth and sixth Lesson, unless it be some few more arbitrary Marks therefore take care you get the said fourth, fifth, and sixth Lessons very perfect.

Observe there are a few of the Joinings in this Table which you may think are not so properly joined as they ought to have been, as (*as, at*) are writ thus (*1 7*) not (*1 1*) and so of a few more, but by no means alter them, for they are writ so designedly to save Time and Room, in regard they are Prepositions, Terminations, Moods, Tenses, &c. which are very much used, as you will see afterwards, therefore observe them the more diligently. There are also four

I think it necessary to give
my reasons, for not inserting
this Alphabetical Table,
joind to each other, as Spe=
cified in the Beginning
of this fourth Lesson, lest
any one should think the
Book is not compleat, with=
out it, for as you have
your Alphabet Seperate, &
prepositions, and Terminati=
ons, its very easie when
once learned to join any
one to each other you'll
find some of these Joins
interspers'd in this 4th Lesson
which you see is a much
quicker way of writing them
than if Joined as they stand
seperate in the Alphabet.

Observe to learn one Lesson, very
perfect before you go, to
another, otherwise you confound
your self very much —



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or more of these Joinings, which seem to be a little
difficult, and out of the Way, to wit (*il im it*) they are
so designedly, they being some of the Moods,
enses, and Persons, as you will see afterwards.
though you may think that some of these Joinings
cannot come together, as (*M E*) &c. yet they
are all very useful, as if one Word were to end with
(*6 L*) and another Word begin with (*6 L*)
you were to join these two together, by your Rules,
you must always join them thus (*E*) The
not (.) at one of the Joinings of the 2 (*s's*)
and 2 (*s's*) signifies, that joining which hath the
not (.) put to it, is writ in less Time and Room
than the other, though both are very useful, *il im*
it io --- are made thus *u r j v* and
not thus *u r j v*

Fifth Lesson, the Prepositions, or beginning of Long Words.

T	ab-	L	bene-
a	above-	S	ch-
c	ac-	e	circum-
y	ad-	l	cal-col-cul-
e	af-	o	com-cum-
y	ag-	y	comp-
u	al-	e	can-con-
^	am-	C	contra-contri-
u	an-	E	car-cor-cur-
A	ante-anti-	o	count-
p	ap-op-up-	ov	counter-
z	ar-	o	de-di-
o	arch-	p	des-dis-
†	af-	\	em-im-
†	at-	.	in-un-
N	av-	h	enter-inter-
L	be-	z	ax ex-

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1	in
7	in
g	n
v	n
1	n
m	n
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v	c
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L	
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5th Lesson, The Prepositions, or beginning of Long Words.

L	for-fur-	9	sanct-
1	ir-irre-	f	satif-
1	is-	L	sub-
7	it-	2	suf-
g	magni-	o	sup-
v	mar-mer-	o	super-
7	mes-mis-	v	ser-
m	multi-	h	for-fur-
v	mor-mur-	9	suf-
T	ob-	7	th-
O	omni-	f	thr-
v	or- <i>o'er over</i>	T	tran-trans-
o	par-per-	v	{ var-ver-
b	por-pur-		{ vers-vert-
L	pre-pri-	u	under-
o	pro-pru-	n	uf-
v	re-	o	wh-

Observe, The fifth Lesson is the hardest Lesson in *Short-Hand*, and therefore it ought to be more diligently learned.

Strive to have as good Notions, as you can, of those that are hard to be remember'd, that you may remember them the better.

Begin all these following Marks at the Dot

(.)

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Sixth Lesson, Terminations, or ending of Long Words.

-	-ng-ing	e	-less
-	-ngly-ingly	e.	-lessly
o	-ed	ef	-lessness
r	-er	L	-full
f	-ness	L	-fully
-	-able-ible	Lf	-fullness
	{-ably-ibly	o	-fect-fict
-	{-ability-ibility	o	-fection-fiction
f	-ableness-ibleness	✓	-fect-fict
-	-ance-ence	✓	-fection-fiction
-	-ancy-ency	o	-claim
-	-ant-ent	o	-clamination
-	-antly-ently	o	{-var-ver
o	-count	o	{-vers-vert
o	-clude	o	-version
o	-clusion	o	-version
	{tract-strict	✓	-serve
o	{-struct	✓	-servation
	{-straction	✓	-ceive
o	{-striction-struction	✓	-ception

Sixth Lesson, Terminations, or ending of Long Words.

7	{-scribe	7	Y	-graphy
	{-scriv-script	7	Y	-graphical
7	-scription	7	Y	-graphically
>	-ever	W		-ference
L	-form	✓		-ality-ility
I	-formation	/		-fity
L	-force	V		-five
o	-prove	V		-fively
o	-probation	✓		-tive
P	-port	✓		-tively-tivity
P	-portation	/		-ment
2	-solve	9		-ch-tch
2	-solution	o		-th-eth
2	-volve	o		-lth
2	-volution	o		-nth
8	-temp-tempt	o		-rth
8	-temption			-nging
8	-temptation			-nan-nen
P	-ship			-nin-non-num
2	-dure			-ning
Y	-graph			

Words.

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The following Four, you see, are both Prepositions
and Terminations.

o	de-di-	o	-ed
r	re-	r	-er
L	for-fur-	L	-form
o	pro-pru-	o	-prove

Sixth Lesson,

Observations to make you understand the Termini-
nations, &c.

First, A Dot (.) over against the *middle*
of any Letter, Preposition, or Termination
stands for (j) or (y). Example, (v^{my})
y. gy gi) o. di, dy, &c.

to make the other
erwards.

you shall know

Secondly, A Dot (.) within the *middle*
any Letter, Preposition, or Termination, stands
(tion, sion, son . .) as (o) stands for
(ction, rsion, rson) (e) (ction,
lsion, lson) (p) (ction, psion, pson)
(flection, fliction) &c. as *ep* corruption
n reflection &c.

These Examples, and others following, you have now
to do with now, until you have the Rules for
ing.

Thirdly, A Dot ---- (.) above y^o top
of any Letter, Preposition, or Termination, stand
for *ation, asion, ason* Example, y *gation*
gation, gason, i lation, lation, lason,
as\ mason — nation ; station

Fourthly, A Dot ... (.) below y^o bottom
of any Letter, Preposition, or Termination, stand
for *ution, usion, uson, as l. fution,*
fution, fuson, & bution, busion, buson,
& contribution, & confusion, &c

How to make the other Three, viz.

you shall know afterwards.

Fifthly, *er* At the End of a Word is sometime
made by (*r*) and sometimes by (**) the 3d Part
of an *m* (**). It is made by (*r*) when the
which goes before (*r*) contains half of (*r*), and
it is made by (**) when that which goes before
(*r*) doth not contain half (*r*) as Words ending
in *ger y der z mer & ser t Ter f Ber &*
ler u ler & ner — server &

but observe, this (**) is never used but at the End
of a Word, and is always joined, and stands (*for er*)

Sixthly, (*th*) beginning a Word, is made by
(*ʃ*) but (*th*, or *eth*) ending a Word is made by
(*o*).

Seventhly, Observe, the first Termination (—)
is only the half of (*n —*) and stands always for
(*ng* or *ing*) at the End of a Word, and the
last Termination (—) is twice the Length of
(*n —*).

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on, stand
son,
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Yes

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You will see afterwards, when you have got Rules for joining, that several of these Prepositions and Terminations, when joined together, will make up whole Words. To instance only in one of them, the Termination (*ferena*) joined to some of the Prepositions, will read as follows:

circumference	<i>cu</i>	<i>c</i>	circum
conference	<i>cu</i>	<i>c</i>	can, con
reference	<i>ru</i>	<i>r</i>	re
deference	<i>du</i>	<i>d</i>	de di
preference	<i>lu</i>	<i>L</i>	pre pri
Inference	<i>iu</i>	<i>.</i>	in, un,

Lastly, Observe, every Word called an *English Verb*, have (*ing, ed, er*) added to them, as

observe *te* *te^{ing}* *tes^{ed}* *tes^{er}*
 reserve *te* *te* *tes* *tes*
 condemn *te* *te* *tes* *tes*

(*eth*) which sometimes ends them, is by one of your Rules *thrown away* as you will know afterwards.

Observe, though there be Seventy Three Terminations, yet if you discount the (*tion, sion, son*) and those that end with (*y*) for which you have a Rule; all these, with a few more which you have learned ready, were discounted, then they would not amount to above Thirty Three in all, and they are all very easy to learn.

Pronounce such of these Terminations as will pronounce.

Strive to have as good Notions as you can of those that are hard to remember, in order to make you remember them the better.

Least you should be at a loss to know where to begin to make some of these Terminations, I have put a Dot (·) showing you where to begin to make them, as

Lift off the Pen y

Lift off the Pen l

Join the (o) of (o → r) exactly, as if you were to join (c) to (u — r) because we begin to make (o) as we do (c) as u — r

u — r
o → r

Seventh Lesson.

THE Prepositions and Terminations confusedly mix'd together in the Short-Hand only to be read over.

1 — 2 + L o c v c l — L
L o l — a o L s e v r p 7
r u n v — i e

but it Needs to multiply
these things, because you
have them in your following
Tables of Verbs and Nouns &c

ere to be
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them, as

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The same Prepositions and Terminations, confu-
 dly mixed together in the Long-Hand, to be writ
 th the Pen, or, as it were, with the Finger in
 Short-Hand, straction, circum, volve, wh, ed, irre,
 re, af, ency, pru, ingly, cul, fiect, trans, vert,
 unt, probation, ning, anti, graphy, pri, ent,
 or, struct, ab, un, fulness, temptation, ibleness,
 p, ment, cur, us, ence, tivity, force, ad, ness,
 s, ibility, cum, ing, pur, claim, contri, sity, th,
 r, ancy, striction, lth, full, comp, ableness, vers,
 ve, di, temptation, ac, nun, per, lessly, super,
 cor, ance, tive, flection, por, script, as, graphi-
 lly, inter, ible, par, form, arch, ngly, sub, serva-
 on, con, sus, non, sively, volution, fix'd, im, un-
 r, clamoration, ility, tran, pre, strict, nin, bene,
 ove, sus, scription, mer, rth, tempt, at, ably,
 ution, less, ag, in, fer, able, fur, eth, satis, ant,
 , versation, ch, clude, thr, com, ability, reflect,
 p, ar, vers, pro, ning, ently, contra, graph,
 or, stract, al, fiction, ver, ever, sanct, portation,
 f, tch, be, ference, flection, for, ibly, multi, av,
 alion, lessness, or, version, enter, scribe, col, fecti-
 , magni, temp, an, graphical, car, nen, am, mar,
 ption, ng, ir, scribe, op, fect, for, antly, ex,
 rt, omni, nth, can, straction, it, fully, ob, solve,
 , nau, is, ality, counter, ceive, des, tively, ax,
 rmation, mes, dure, cal, em, ap, ante.

Having learned the Letters of the Alphabet, with
 their several Joinings in the beginning, middle,
 d end of Words together, with the Prepositions
 d Terminations, you may think it proper now to
 gin to write Short-Hand; but it is more proper to
 rn first the Significations of Five of the foregoing
 ssions, to wit,

First, The Significations of the Letters of the Alphabet, when they stand alone.

Secondly, The Signification of the double and treble Consonants that begin Words, when they stand alone.

Thirdly, The Significations of the double and treble Consonants that end Words, when they stand alone.

Fourthly, The Significations of the Prepositions when they stand alone.

Fifthly, Significations of the Terminations, when they stand alone. Because these Significations do contain, at least, the third Part of all *English* Books, has been observed in the Introduction, and then you will write with Pleasure.

of the A

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stand alone
and treb
nd alone.
eposition

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ns do co
Books, a
d then yo

From afar L
 — Before L
 — behind L
 — below L
 — beneath L
 — hence L
 — — forth L
 — Within L
 — Without L
 " " " " " "



be Sign

a	a,
b	be
c	can
d	ha
e	he
f	fr
g	G
h	ho
i	i,
k	K
l	{
m	h
n	at
o	o
p	P

the Significations of the Letters of the Alphabet, when they stand alone.

A	a, awe, an	σ	sup
B	be, by, buy	7	Question
C	can, canst	ν	{ err, air, her hear,
D	had, hadst		{ here, hither
E	he, she	/	is, ease
F	from, <i>from above</i>	9	Sin, Sign
G	God	/	to, too, Toe
H	holy	✓	{ have, has, hast,
I	i, Eye, high		{ hath, how
K	King, kingly		{ was, wast, were,
L	{ Lord, lordly, will,	7	{ Woman, Women,
M	{ wilt, Hell, hellish	ℓ	except, accept
N	him, Hymn	δ	you, ye, thou,
O	and	z	as, As
P	o, owe, oh, of	ε	and so forth
Q	People		

The Signification of the double and triple Consonants that begin Words, when they stand alone.

2	blefs <i>blfs</i> (broad, Bredth,	h	Scatteer
4	bread, breed, Bride	h	Scale, Skill
7	drank, drink, drunk	h	Scar, scarce
h	Flesh, fleshy, fleshly	l	shall, shalt
h	Fruit	l	same, Psalm
4	Glory, glorifie	L	Spirit
4	generate	h	Spirit of the Lord, spiritual, spiritu- alize, special.
4	Grace		
2	clean, cleanse		
2	know, knew	h	spread
2	{ create, Creatour, Creature	4	squander
e	{ Place, please, pol- lute	h	most, must
p	Price, Prize	h	Stranger
h	Watch	h	Sword:
h	Watcher	h	thrust <i>frust</i> <i>intrust</i>
		h	toward, towards
		7	write, writ, wrote

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...spiritu-
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...wrote

The

p pace, peace, piece
p penitent.

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the Significations of the double and triple Consonants that
end Words, when they stand alone.

blefs	z	ample, ensample,
dwell, delude	z	example
Flesh, fleshy, fleshly	z	hence, since, Sence,
oft, often, finite	z	Essence
Footstool	z	End, Hand, wound
Glory, glorify	z	handle, Hand of
clean, cleanse	z	the Lord
{ would, wouldest,	y	hang <i>hung</i>
{ held, hold	y	angle, Angel
Life	z	ink, think, thank
Elect	z	Ankle, Uncle
elm, helm, limet	z	gant, Aunt, vant,
lend	z	went
help, whelp <i>alays</i>	z	gentle, Gentile
let, lettest, leteth	z	annex
live, leave, alive	e	place, please, pollute
manifest	r	Herb, hereby
humble	n	{ hard, heard, word,
import	n	regard

The Significations of the double and triple Consonants, the end Words, when they stand alone.

n	Word of the Lord	rn	retail
nn	herefrom, refuge	wn	rave, revenge
r	rage <i>rn</i> <i>in rage</i>	h	watch
rn	ark, dark, Work <i>rn</i>	hn	scatter
nn	Work of the Lord <i>is this n</i>	hn	Scale, skill
n	{ Earl, Rebel, re-	l	shall, shalt
	{ veal, relate	l	same, Psalm
nn	{ relied, rebelled, re-	l	Spirit
	{ vealed, related		
nn	{ arm, harm, warm,	ln	{ Spirit of the Lord
n	{ Worm		{ spiritual, spiritu
			{ alize, special
rn	{ herein, her own,	/	most, must
	{ turn	l	steal, still
rn	harp, Report	l	tell, till, untill
nn	repel, reply <i>repeat</i>	rn	vail, avail
n	rest <i>hithermost</i>	l	excel, exalt
rn	{ art, heart, haft,	/	next, Text
	{ <i>hurt</i> hereto, hitherto		

71 vase race

from above La Over & Over y
 Over & Above ra Over Again qL
 round About P Over & Over again
 Over Agnst qy qL
 Ago. Go y.



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Significations of the Prepositions, or beginnings of long Words, when they stand alone.

T	about	<	{ Babe, bribe, by
a	above	<	{ and by
d	act <i>Enact</i>	g	Chapter, Child
y	ad, aid, said	c	Cannan, cannot
e	after	l	call, Coal, cool
y	age, against <i>y</i>	o	{ came, come, com- <i>overcome</i> mit <i>go in</i> -
u	all, allude	y	{ compass, come to <i>it came to</i> pass <i>y</i> <i>pass</i> <i>- do do</i>
am	am, aim, animate	c	can, canst
again	again	C	Country, Church
among	among, amongst	{	Care, cure, our,
apt, up, hope	apt, up, hope <i>y</i>	E	{ Hour, and so
are, art	are, art <i>l</i>	E	{ for: h <i>courage</i> <i>carriage</i>
Arche	Arche <i>o</i>	o	{ count, Accompt,
assist	assist	o	{ account
at, hate, attend	at, hate, attend	ov	counter, encounter
Eve, avenge	Eve, avenge		
be, by, buy	be, by, buy		

The Significations of the Prepositions, or beginings of long Words, when they stand alone.

h	had, hadst	m	multiply
d	Days, disturb	v	{ more, Moore,
\	him, Hymn;		{ mortify
.	in, Inn	+	obey
e	enter, inter, entire	O	World
e	except, accept;	v	or, adore <i>over</i>
—	<i>that</i>	o	peradventure
L	for, Form		
f	{ ire, higher, ear,	b	{ Poor, pour, Pow-
	{ Year, 1		{ er, pure, Purge
1	Eyes, Ice, we	L	pray, Prey
1	it, eat, height		
	{ grand, Ground,	b	{ prove, Proof, pro-
g	{ magnifie		{ viding <i>provided</i>
	{ Master, Mercy,	v	{ err, Air, her, Hair
v	{ Mediour		{ here, hitler
	{ Miss, amiss, Mis-	g	Saint, sanctify
y	{ ish, Missias	s	satisfy
		—	is not

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Significations of the Prepositions, or the beginning of long Words, when they stand alone.

sinful	2	f	there, thither
Sup	σ	⊥	Trance
Superiour	σr	v	{ very, aver, verse, averse, avert
Sir, Saviour	r		
Sore, swore, sure,	{ assure	u	under, understand
		u	us, use, House
Sin, Sign	9	o	{ which, Witch, bewitch
that	r		

Significations of the Terminations, or the end of long Words, when they stand alone.

thing	-	~	{ hence, since, Sense, Effence
{ err, Air, her, Hair,			
{ here, hither		~	Innocency
nevertheless	∫	→	{ Ant, Aunt, want, went
able, enable	→		
ability	→.	o	{ count, Accompt, account
Ableness	∫		

The Significations of the Terminations, or the end of long Words, when they stand alone.

7.	innocently, Enmity	ı	Acclamation
2	clod, Cloud	ı	{ very, aver, Verſe averse, avert
2	{ strike, Stroke,	ı	
2	{ strict, instruct	ı	verſion, averſion,
2	Instruction	ı	Variation
e	leſs <i>e. e. liſly</i> <i>lyneſ</i>	ı	ſerve
L	full, <i>fool, foul, fowl</i>		
L	fully <i>folly, foully</i>	>	Scribe, aſcribe
L	Fulneſs <i>foolneſs</i> <i>foolliſneſs</i>	>	Aſcription
F	Fact, affect, effect,	>	ever
F	{ Faction, Fiction,	ı	for, Form
F	{ Affection	ı	Formation
✓	afflict	ı	Force
✓	Affliction		prove, Proof, pro
ı	claim <i>acclaim</i>	ı	{ viding

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You will easily observe that a
many of these characters are
made twice over, by reason they
are sometimes prepositions, and
other times terminations, and
where they are wrote within
the printed words, its easier to read
than if they had been confin'd
to so small a compass, as between
the Lines, which in some
places will not admit of it,
and the Design of the
Books being interleav'd
is, that You might insert
words of your own framing.
which is very easie, when
you ^{know} the beginnings and
Endings off Long Words.

The Significations of the Terminations, or the end of long Words, when they stand alone.

7.	innocently, Enmity	∧	Acclamation
∅	clod, Cloud	∞	{ very, aver, Verfe averse, avert
∅	{ strike, Stroke,		
∅	{ strict, instruct	∞	version, aversion,
∅	Instruction	∞	Variation
e	less <i>e. e. lishy lynes</i>	✓	serve
L	full, <i>fool, foul, fowl</i>		
L	fully <i>folly, foully</i>	>	Scribe, ascribe
L	Fulness <i>foolness foolishness</i>	>	Ascription
F	Fact, affect, effect,	>	ever
F	{ Faction, Fiction,	⊥	for, Form
F	{ Affection	⊥	Formation
✓	afflict	⊥	Force
✓	Affliction		prove, Proof, pro
∧	claim <i>acclaim</i>	∅	{ viding

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Endings off Long Words.



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the Significations of the Terminations, or the end of long Words, when they stand alone.

Port, Pope <i>p</i>	✓	lately, Liberty
probation <i>o</i>	/	City, mostly, most
solve <i>z</i>	✓	save, seive
Solution <i>z</i>	✓	civilly, Civility
Involve <i>z</i>	✓	Native, to have
Involution <i>z</i>	✓	<i>z</i> <i>natively</i> <i>nativity</i>
tempt, Attempt <i>z</i>	✓	{ the, thee, mount,
	✓	{ amount
Temptation <i>z</i>	✓	Chapter, Child
{ Shape, Sheep,	o	with
{ Ship, Shop <i>p</i>	o	Health, Wealth
drank, Drink, drunk	o	Strength <i>en</i>
{ graff, ingraff,	o	{ Earth, herewith,
{ graft, ingraft	o	{ wrath, wroth,
	o	{ worth
graphical <i>z</i> <i>z</i>	—	none, not, nothing,
lawful <i>w</i>	—	

*The Letters of the Alphabet, double, and tri-
Consonants, which begin and end Words; and also,
Prepositions, and Terminations which begin and
long Words, perplexedly, or confusedly mixt together
the Short Hand, only to be read over, according as they
signify, when they stand alone.*

*These like the former are
needles. By reason you have
them already in the fore-
-going Lessons and for
that very reason I have
not set them down, being
of no Manner of Use.*

*The Significations of the Same, when they stand
alone mixt together in the Long Hand, to be writ
your Pen, or (as it were) with your Finger in
Hand.*

Attend, am, Temptation, aw, disturb, R
went, Strength, write, Moore, relate, Quest
Cannan, clean, it, hitherto, about, delude, thee, w
Aid, graff, against, that, Art, (Science) acclaim,

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him

, pour, import. Shop, kingly, Inn, herein, had,
 said, herewith, handle, Spirit of the Lord,
 under, shape, is, no, relate, prove, hard, inno-
 ly, be, cure, Aunt, serve, shall, avenge, entire,
 Wroth, As, are, gentle, thing, pollute,
 , worh, King, Ice, Hand, above, vail, cloud,
 , compt, Limit, Variation. Breadte, cool, Exam-
 graft, can, enter, Heart, strict, know, World,
 , Ink, worth, Toe, come, Elect, ascribe, Flesh,
 e, humble, lawful, the, Elm, counter, Aversion,
 d, very, Work of the Lord, hast, spread, satisfy,
 , Poor, next, ability, an, Country, Earl, wast,
 ath, Bless, related, must, is, sinful, Ankle,
 ter, often, Ableness, Messiah, how, allude, think,
 nify, Acclamation, Babe, Place, relyed, was,
 , annex, Fact, Price, Days, peradventure, Leave,
 stranger, eat, Revenge, not, Act, End, Enmsty,
 st, more, lend, by and by, ever, drunk, commit,
 , wilt, aver, harm, claim, Watch, or, Word,
 Sword, Superionr, ample, Sore, lordly, Foot-
 l, mortify, instruct, animate, excel, downward,
 d, Effence, graphical, accept, aim, ingraft, Af-
 tion, finite, to, except, hereby, nothing, scatter,
 ompt, add, dwell, fleshly, Coal, still, aid, re-
 ed, hadst, less, Help, again, warm, which, Harp,
 our, Liberty, in, live, ingraft, Version, drink,
 Worm, you, trust, Refuge, repel, Use, wouldst,
 ep, too, pure, Ark, Civility, Year, fleshy, can-
 wound, effect, hellish, Scribe, regard, Watcher,
 est, he, adore, Prize, Saviour, till, after, hurt,
 ruccion, owe, us, let, Formation, glorify, him,
 ne, to pass, seive, Hand of the Lord, revealed,
 Port, Skill, Care, Want, Hell, towards, up,
 eth, Power, Genile, full, hear, amongst, spiri-
 , alive, solve, Church; ably, heard, and, apt,
 , him, tempt, Eyes, oh wrote, would. House,
 sanctify,

sanctify, reveal, not, she, Sir, her, own, Pope, generate, as, hang, graphically, hath, Sight, Word of the Lord, ire, lately, shalt, Prey, Report, spiritualize, a, assure, avail, came, Life, affect, Hope, Herb, Miss, drank, Dark, to have, hither, Ground herefrom, Ship, breed, among, held, Hymn, Seal for, exalt, witch, Angle, fully, from, manifest art, (being) Probation, Grace, pray, Angel, Civility, Buy, save, Mercy, hereto, Psalm, providing Ant, broad, have, that, Sence, compass, afflict here, averse, rebel, Fiction, cleanse, Hour, thank Nativity, of, call, ease, City, steadfast, Eve, bewitch, reply, o, Glory, am, Text, enter, Affliction God, Arch, same, Solution, account, Uncle, monn People, amiss, hence, Health, special, Saint, Helm Eye, create, thither, oft, grand, Fulness, Holy Stroke, knew, attempt, sure, Faction, Lord, and forth, the, higher, Spirit, Mediatour, Scale amount, Air, Trance, natively, assist, Innocence Scarce, Ear, Proof, nevertheless, Age, multiple Bribe, has, Verse, Earth, strike, most, under, Sur high, Affection, Creature, involve, please, with avert, toward, none, err, Wealth, native, enable easie, finite, Bride, Purge.

Observation

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OBSERVATIONS on the foregoing Significations of the Alphabet, &c.

OBSERVE, it will take but little more Time
 and Pains to learn the Significations, than
 it does to make the Letters, Prepositions,
 and Terminations themselves; for if you
 remember how to make (K) and (L) you cannot
 forget that (K) stands for (King) and that (L)
 (Lord) when they stand alone; and so, like-
 wise, if you Remember how to make (S) (H) (A)
 you cannot forget that (S) stands for (shall) and (H)
 (same) and (A) for (Spirit) when they stand
 alone. Also, observe, when you come to learn the
 Rules how to write Short Hand, you will find that all
 these Significations, are most natural and rational.

Directions for writing Short Hand.

FIRST, which, observe *First*, the Directions how
 to shorten Words in your own Mind. *Secondly*,
 how to write them, when shortened; first, Shorten
 every Word in your own Mind, by throwing
 away all *silent and superfluous Letters*
 that are not *sounded* to help you
 to write, observe the following Particulars.

The *First*, and principal One, is this, when 2 or 3
Vowels come *together* in any
 Word, and one of the *Vowels* will

with *Sound* the Word so as that you might at the first Pronouncing tell what Word it is, then only write that *vowel* and leave out *the rest*
Example Beauty may be sounded by *Cuty*

2 When two Letters of one *Name* come *together* in a Word, as *dd, m m n n, pp* then one of them will *Sound* the Word, and so you must throw away the other as *for (command write comand)*

3. (*e*) at the End of Words not sounded must be left out as *save*
Starve may be ~~by~~ sounded by *sav: starv*

4. Many times Words beginning with (*h*) may be sounded without the *h* as
for honor write onor

5. (*ck*) may be sounded by (*k*) as
for rock, stock write rok stok

6. (*dgge*) may be sounded by (*g*) as
for knowledge write knowleg

7 (*ct*) may be sounded by (*k*) as
for fact exact write fak exak

8. Words beginning with (*kn*) may be sounded by (*n*) as *for knock write nok*

9. (*w*) having a Vowel before it may be left out and sounded only by that Vowel
 as *law, blow, flow, crow, mow* &c may be sounded by *la, blo, flo, cro, mo*

10. (*wr*) beginning a Word may be sounded by (*r*) throwing away the (*w*)
 as *for wrong, wrinkle write rong rinkle*

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11. (gh) is not pronounced in many Words, and consequently may be left out as for Daughter write dauter

and sometime (gh) may be sounded by (f) as laugh may be sounded by laf

12. (ph) may be sounded by (f) as for Pharaoh Joseph write fah, Josef

13. Words of more Syllables then one, ending (al el il ol ul) may be sounded by (l) or (le) and then throw away the (e) cause it is not pronounced as for pistol write pistle or pistel

14. Words of more Syllables than one, ending (ar er ir or ur) may be sounded by Termination (er) as for Labour, write laber

15. Words ending in (ous) or (ious) may be sounded by (us) as religious may be sounded by isligus.

and so throw away all other *Silent* Letters that are not *Superfluous* sounded in Words.

So you see by this Art, Words are not written according to true Orthography, or exact Spelling, but only according to their shortest, and most natural sound, which is a great Encouragement to Women, who are generally bad Spellers, and other bad spellers, to learn this useful and ingenious Art.

Secondly, Having thus shortned your Words in your own Mind, the Method to write them, is as follows: your Word must begin either with a Vowel, or with a single, double, or triple Consonant, or with a Proposition, or Termination; write which of these your Word begins with, and never lift the Pen till you come to a Vowel, and then lift the Pen thereat, and write what follows in the said Vowels Place, and nothing follow, and your Word end with the said Vowel, then lift your Pen thereat, and put a Dot in the said Vowels Place, and so go on, never lifting your Pen, tho' your Word were never so long, when you come to a Vowel, and then lift it, and put what follows in the said Vowels Place; but if a Vowel end your Word, then put a Dot in the Vowels Place.

Example.

The places of y five Vowels
ga ge gi go gu pa pe pi po pu

y . y . y . y . y . p . p . p . p . p .

and so with all y other consonants
except — and y other o which are thus

na ne ni no nu pa pe pi po pu
— — — — — o o o o o o

observe the very point of the Consonant
where you begin must be set in
the Vowels place as

medal w folly L. bullock L. n
termination n. &c.

ma me, mi, mo, mu

ka, ke, ky ko ku

fa, fe fi fo fu

la, le li lo lu

ha, he hi ho hu

hi, he, hi, ho, hu

Double & treble Consonants

gra, gue, gui gro, gru

stra, e, i, o, u

& so of all the rest



Only R
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Only Remember when the Word ends with (*s*)
 Sign of the *plural Number* and a
 consonant goes before the said (*.*) then lift the
 at the (*s*) and put a (*.*) behind the said
Consonant instead of the said (*s*)
 Example (rams *v* rags *v* y) (paths *v* rollers *v*)
 because a Dot cannot be put behind the con-
 sonant (*n* —) or the Terminations (—)
 as to be plainly understood in regard they want a
back therefore put a (*.*) exactly un-
 neath them at the left Hand End, thus (—)
 —) you see this *Dot* (*.*) is not in the
Vowel *u*'s Place, for you know its Place is thus
 — But you find there are Rules which
 renders the two afore said Rules useless, tho' I thought
 proper to mention them, that it might not be said
 omitted any one of Mr. *Weston's* Rules.
 But if your Word end with (*s*) and a Vowel
 e before it, then observe your general Rule, by
 ling your Pen at the said Vowel, and putting the
 (*s*) in the said Vowels Place. Example. *gloss* *u*,
loss *u*, *crash* *u*,
 ly if your Word end with (*nces*) then make it
 as (—) and not (—) for its not (*v*) plain
 cause (—) stands for (*nce*) observe, the
 ter (*c*) sounds sometimes like (*k*) sometimes
 e (*s*) as *crown* *v* — } &c. *proceed* } &c.
krun *v* — } &c. *prosed* } &c.
 erefore when (*c*) sounds like (*k*) then make
 (*n*) instead thereof. Example. *resku* } *th*.
scor *skor* *h* *v* *rescue* } *th*.
 cepting always when that (*c*) which sounds like
 (*k*) begins a Word, and a Vowel comes imme-
 tely after it, then always write (*c*) because (*c*)
 sooner made than (*n*) Example *cast* *c*,
c, *cat* *c*, *cut* *c* &c

But

But when (c) sounds like (s) then write (s) instead thereof. Example *century* 17r.

precinct prelink 4r
Except when (*nie*) comes, then make (*—*) and not (*—*) Example *province* 6r

convince 6r

It is very Proper and useful, to write by the foregoing Rules, some Days, in order to make you understand the Places of the Vowels, and to make you more perfect and exact in Rembering the Signification of the Alphabet, double and triple Consonants, &c. and I call it, only long Short Hand, yet it is as short as any other Book can teach you, and is the Method by which we must writ Foreign Languages, which we do not understand: But how to write the English Tongue in a shorter, easier, and more lineal Method you shall have Rules afterwards, by which you will be able to write more than as fast again.

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n 8

c 9

7 10

es 11

ls 12

s 13

the principal Words in every Sentence, and without some of which, no Sentence can subsist, called by the School men, the Signs of the English Moods, Tences, and Persons, are as follows.

1	do, dost, doth	9	14	ought, oughtest
2	did, didst	/	15	must
3	was, wast, were	<	16	be
4	have, has, hath, hast,	^	17	{ am are, art is
5	had, hadst	1		
6	shall, shalt	/		
7	will, wilt	✓	18	{ let, lettest, letteth
8	may, mayst	2	19	done, had done
9	can, canst,	<	20	been, be not,
10	might, mightest	T		about, about to,
11	would, wouldest	/		to
12	should, shouldest			
13	could, couldst			

Words commonly called the Persons.

I, thou, he, she, it, you,
 ye, they, not 1 8

You see there are 20 of these Words, called Signs of the *English Moods*, and Tences, and called the *Persons*, which, with the Negative make up in all 29, and whenever 2, 3, or more of these 29 come together then join them all together in one without lifting of the Pen

Examples.

l v w
 l — v l v 8 l — v 8 v
 l — 8 v l 8 v 8 v l — 8
 8 — v l 8 v
 8 8 — v l 8 v

It is necessary that those, who do not understand Gramer, should have these 29 Signs by Heart, that they may know to *Joyn* them, when they meet with them, to repeat them thus (naming only the first Word, do, did, was, have, had, shall, will, may, can, might, would, should, could, ought, must, be, am, are, is, let, done, been, I, thou, he, she, we, ye, they, not; you know that (they) by your Rule is writ thus (8) but is shortned thus (8) and you know that (do) and (may) by your Rule are written thus (2.8) but are here shortned thus (2^8) without taking off the Pen, because of the frequent Use.

Observ

shall have w

~~thou~~ thou shalt ^{been} Not have
Doing 2

To Do 5 To have Done 2

Being 4 Wish 7 I wish 7

To be 4 14 I pray God. 24

14 14 God grant 4

Would to God 4 4

Oh that 7 9



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Observe, these 20 Signs can be joyned to one another at least 96 several Ways (which you will find set down in Order, in their Place afterwards) and every one of these 96 can be changed 40 different Ways, by joyning the Persons (1800/1800) and the Negative (not) to them, so that 40 times 96 amount to 3840, and every one of these said 3840 contains 2, 3, 4, 5, or more Words joined in one, writ without the lifting of the Pen, in half the Time they can be writ separately. And if you can change one of the 40 Ways, you can change the remaining 95 Ways also. Take an *Example* of one or two of the 96 changed for the present; tho' you shall know more of them afterwards.

can				cannot			
I can	thou	he	she	it	we	ye	they
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
I cannot							
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
can I							
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
can I not							
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
cannot I							
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

You see there are five Lines with eight Joinings in every Line, the second Line is exactly like the First, except (not) added to it; and the fourth Line is exactly like the Third, except (not) added to it.

Would

Another of the 96

Would have been <i>o v l</i>			Would not have been <i>o - v l</i>		
I would have been	<i>ye</i>	thou	<i>ye</i>	he	<i>ye</i>
	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>
I would not have been	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>
	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>
Would I have been	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>
	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>
Would I not have been	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>
	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>
Would not I have been	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>
	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>ye</i>

You see the second Example is like the First, but more of these afterwards.

Another of the os

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You may observe, that all these Joinings are written almost half the Room that they take disjointed, and are a great deal more plain, than if every one of these Words were all separately written, *that is to say*, (*you — v —*) is not so plain and legible as (*you — v —*). And the Reasons are most plain, because the very first Sight of so many Words joined in one, shows they are the Signs of the Moods, Tenses,, Persons, &c. and they instantly discover what Signs they are: Again, They are more plain in regard you see Person, Mood, and Tenses, &c. all at once, with one Glance of the Eye, and therefore cannot miss to know what the Joinings mean. The Rationallity and Excellency of these Joinings have been already observed in the Introduction.

Observe, You cannot be at a Loss how to join, 3, 4, or more Words in one, if you know how to join every Letter of the Alphabet to one another, which your Table instructs you to do, as if you were to join these five Words into one (*you — v —*) the Table will tell you that they must be joined thus

you — v —

PRO.

PRONOUNS.

Words shortned, frequently used in every Sentence, called
English PRONOUNS.

11	I, we	2	your, yours
u	me, us	✓	this, these, those, thus
✓	you, ye, thou	/	that
o	he, she	—	mine own
o	they	2	mine own self
✓	him, them	2	my self
✓	her, hers	—	my own
✓	their, theirs	2	my own self
✓	his	2	our selves
7	it, its	2	our own
✓	my	2	our own selves
✓	mine	2	thy self
/	thy	2	thy own self
—	thine, thine own	2	thine own self
2	our, ours	2	thine own self

his 1

his own 1

--self 1

(this these those thus

his 1

his own 1

- - self 1/2



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their

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I my

English, PRONOUNS continued.

{ your self	2	1	we our selves
{ your selves	2	2	thou thy self
your own	2	2	{ you your self
{ your own self	2	2	{ ye your selves
{ your own selves	2	2	he him self
him self	2	2	she her self
his own	2	2	they them selves
his own self	2	2	same
her self	2	2	which
her own	2	2	what
her own self	2	2	whatever
it self	2	2	{ whatsoever
its own	2	2	{ whatsomever
its own self	2	2	who
them selves	2	2	whose, who is, which is
their own	2	2	who so
their own selves	2	2	whose own
I my self	2	2	

English PRONOUNS continued.

a	{ whoever whosoever	a	{ whomever whomsoever
a	whom	L	soever
		e	own self

a Dot (.) above any thing
stands for (ation, asion, ason)

a Dot (.) below stands
(ution, usion, uson)

two Dots (. .) in the (e's) place stands
for (etion, esion, eson)

two Dots (. .) in the (i's) place stands
for (ition, ision, ison)

two Dots (. .) in the (o's) place stands
for (otion, osion, oson)

How to write the Numbers.

1	One, first	1, 1 st	three, 3d. 3dly.
e	One, on	4, 4 th	four, 4th. 4thly
2, 2 ^d	Two, 2d. 2dly.	5, 5 th	five, fifth. fifthly

But when we in Publick, in a Hurry, we make
Distinction, but (3) stands for (3, 3d. 3dly.) and
of the rest.

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Some particular Rules, for making Words shorter than can be done by the foregoing general, and particular Rules.

RULE I.

WHEN 2 Consonants of one Name come together, with one of the five Vowells between them, whether in the Beginning, Middle, or End of Words; then write that Consonant as big again, instead of them both and the Vowel between them, as if (mam, cel, gig, dod, fuf &c.) come in the Beginning, Middle, or End of Words, then write them thus (\ u y o l) so that (\) will and for either (mam, mem, mim, mun) which of them the Sense will immediately discover, and so of all the rest of the Consonants

denounce
denounce² Example. parallel \ u
memory not ² (r.) and not (rr.) as you know

done by the general Rule: As also, (gig y not) (y y as in Alphabet &c. this Rule will shorten a great Number of Words, and may likewise be apply'd to any foreign Language, if you have but the least Knowledge of them.

RULE II.

Observe (b d g k p t) do sound
(be, de, ge, ke, pe, te) so
these Letters (b d g k p t)

will read (*b, d, g, k, p, t*) or (*be, de, ge, ke, pe, te*) which the Sence will immediately discover.

Also observe, (*f, l, m, n, r, s, x*) do
Sound (*ef, el, em, en, er, es, ex*)
 which the Sence will likewise discover. So you find the First *Six* --- contain the *Sound* of (*e*) *before* them; and the Last, *Seven* contain the *Sound* (*e*) *before* them, so then whenever (*e*) comes in any Word immediately after the First, or before the Last *Seven* then don't lift the Pen at the Vowel (*e*) (and put what follows in the said Vowels place (as you were before directed) but you must join what follows without lifting the Pen because each of these, aforesaid, *Six Letters* the other *Seven* contains the *Sound* of the Vowel (*e*) the First after them, and the Last before

Example.
beg y den 2 get y kettle 2
pen e tender 2 lest is
melt v send 2 learn w
rest y sex 4

but if the (*e*) that comes after the First *Six Letters* end your Word, then observe your general Rule, by lifting the pen at the said (*e*) and putting a (.) its Place, there are very few English Words that the ends, and are *Sounded* --- but there

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very many in other Languages; which must be
 rit, as aforesaid; and if, the said Vowel

(e) go *Before* . . . the Last *Seven Letters*
 the Middle of the Word, then *throw away*
 the (e) likewise, and join which of
 ese (*seven*) to whatsoever goes *Before* them,
 cause each of them contains the *Sound*

(e) *Before* them also it (e) goes
Before any of them in y Beginning of
of a Word Example. *throw it away*
effusion & *elder* & *ember* &
erre & *estate*, *exact* & *pr*

Yea, by this Rule, whenever (a i y o u)
 comes in any Word immediately *after* . . . the
 first (6) or *Before* the Last (7)
 if you can *pronounce* that Word
 (e) in stead of (a i o y o u) so as only
 be *understood* . . . then join these
 thirteen Letters without *lifting y Pen*
 as said before.

Example.
 a { *salvation* } *is not* i u
 i { *stint* } *is not* i u
 u { *consolation* } *is not* q u
 u { *consult* } *is not* q u

Observe, this Rule likewise, may be apply'd to any Foreign Language, if you have but the least Knowledge of them.

Also observe, do not mistake, by thinking that every (b, d, g, k, p, t - - - -) or, every (f, l, m, n, r, s, x) must be joined, as for Example, (set) must be writ thus (//) and not join'd and the Reason is plain, because (s) does not sound - - - (se) but (es) neither doth (t) sound - - - (et) but (te) and so (meddle, meek - - -) &c. must be writ (//) for the same Reason, neither of the

Consonants going before, or, after the (e) the (e) but it is only that (b, d, g, k, p, t) that must be joyned that hath (e) going *after* - - - them and that (f, l, m, n, r, s, x) that hath (e) *before* - - - them,

This Second Rule, hath a great Tendency to quick and speedy Writing, because, you are here by taught to write, almost, every Word without lifting the Pen, which is a great help to speedy Writing; especially, if you consider, the very stopping of your Pen (tho' you do not take it off) is a Hindrance to swift Writing; yea, so great a Hindrance, that one may write with the greatest Ease, wright three Letters without stopping the Pen, as soon as two with stopping the Pen, which is a great Disproportion; as for Example. You know by your Table of joining your Letters, that (md, ml) are made thus, () () and not () () So that, I say, 3 (md, and ml) are made thus () () () as soon as two of them made thus () () () (). Now, if the bare stopping of the Pen, be so great a Hindrance to quick Writing, as to make the Difference so much as there is between three and two, then what will

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the lifting of the Pen be; as if you were to write
 () and were obliged to lift your Pen at the
 () and put them in one of the
 place of () as () to be sure the Dispropor-
 tion is vastly greater, which is prevented by this
 rule; yet it is nothing in Comparison to what you
 will be taught, by the following particular shorten-
 ing Rules, and by your Rules for joining several
 Words in one.

Be sure to get the First *Six Letters* and the Last
Seven separately, and distinctly, by Heart,
 that so you may remember them whenever you have
 occasion to *throw away* the (e) which
 will be almost in *every word*.

R U L E. III.

YOU know these Words following are called the
 Persons, to wit,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	thou	he, she, it		we	ye	they		
First	Second	Third		First	Second	Third		

Therefore, observe, that the Word belonging to
 the *Second Person* (*thou*) hath always (*starest*
joyned -- to it. Also observe, that the
 Word belonging to the *third Person*
he, she, it) hath always (*th, eth, or, s*)
joyned to it *more* -- than all
 the rest of the *other Persons* (*I, we, ye*
they) as for

Example.

I speak & thou speakest
he speaketh & speakest thou
by

Therefore *Leave out* ... the ^{eth.} (est) (and write them *all alike* for the Sence will instantly force you (when you come to read what you have written) to pronounce the (est) (eth,) because to pronounce otherwise, Nonfence.

Observe, whether (thou, he, she, it) goes *before, or after* the Word, it is the same thing, (speakest thou) write only *speak.*

Also observe, if some other Word signing it either of them, as (who, which, that John &c.) go *before, or after* if verb still throw away the (est,) (eth) as f

Example:
you Robert that *despise*st good advice write only (despise) John *aspire*s to honour write only (aspire)

for the Sence will oblige you to pronounce the (st and the (eth)

Observe to prevent a Mistake, that is not every (est) that *Ends* Words which must be *thrown away* but it is only the (est,) of the Word which hath (thou) or something that signifies (thou) going *before, or after* ... it. Neither is it every (eth) ... that *ends* Words, is to be *thrown away*.

it is only the (th, eth, s) of that Word which hath (he, she, it) or some thing that signifies them, going *before or after* them, as I said *fore*; this Precaution is only for the unlearned. You will have Occasion for using this Rule very often

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R U L E. IV.

Observe, (*ly*) at the *End* of a Word having a Consonant going *before* it is made by putting a *Dot* (*.*) in the *Vowel* (*y's*) Place of the said Consonant.

Example.

fitly, gladly, wisely) are writ thus
(*ly*) so that this *Dot* (*.*) in the Place (*y's*) Place will read either (*y*) or (*ly*) which the Sence will instantly discover; but if (*ly*) end your Word and a *Vowel* go *before* it, then observe your common general Rule, by putting (*.*) in the said *Vowels* Place, as (*folly, dully, dayly*) (*ly*) by this Rule very many Words will be shortned, for this Rule taketh in about three Thousand Words, called by the Schoolmen, *Adverbs*; besides many other Words.

R U L E. V.

YOU may Remember that the Terminations (*ll*) stands for (*-full -fully -fullness*) but then observe, I only make these, when a *Vowel* goes *before* them.

Example.

joyfull = ly = net) but if a Consonant goes *before* the said *full = fully*, then observe the shortening Rule,

to wit, to make the said Consonant as
Big again which will stand for the said
 Consonant and (full) a Dot
 (.) in the Vowel (y's) Place of the said
Big Consonant stands for (fully
 and (s) joined to the said *Big Consonant*
 stands for (fulness)

Example.

rightfull = ly = ness r / r / r / r /

bashfull = ly = ness < h < h < h

shamefull = ly = ness h | h | h |

So that the *Big Consonant* in the

Example, will read either mam, mem, mim,
 mom, mum according to the First particular Rule
 Shortening Words, or, otherwise it will read (

mfull) according to the fifth Rule; which
 them, the Sense will instantly discover; and so
 the rest of the *Big Consonants*

but only with this Difference. Observe, When
 this *Big Consonant* - - - stands

(mfull) (mfully) (mfulness) it is always at
 End . . . of a Word . . . but it can stand

for mam, mim, mem &c. either in the Beginning
 or middle of words so that it

Big Consonant, as (O L Y) comes
 the beginning or middle of words

read it always according to the First particular Rule
 thus (dad, ded, &c.) (fat, fet) (gag, geg)

This Rule will shorten above six Hundred Words
 in the English Tongue, for a great many of the
 Words, called, *adjectives* with (full) and the
 most of those that thus end with (full)
 admit of (ly) and (ness) to be added
 to the said (full) as for instance

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Gratefull = ⁽⁵¹⁾fully = fulness y/y. y8
 Dolefull = fully = fulness 2 2. 28

R U L E. VI.

YOU may Remember that (e e. es)
 stands for (les, lesly lesnes) when
 one of the five vowels goes before
 them

lawles e Example.
 ves. ves

if a Consonant goes before
 them, then join to the said Consonant
 l l. b) for the said (les, lesly, les-
 =nes)

Example.
 needles -? -? -? not -e -e. e8

that this (l) joined at the End of a Word,
 will either read (es) according to the Second particu-
 lar Rule, because (l s) sounds (es) or,
 otherwise, it will read (les) according to this sixth
 rule, which of them the Sense will tell you; it can-
 not read (needs) (bounds) because
 s) at the End - - of a Word (the Sign
 of the plural number) having a Consonant
 going before it is made by putting a Dot
 .) behind the said Consonant
 as you may see by the latter Part of your general Rule,
 by which (needs, bounds) must be writ thus
 -? -?) Now, if (l s) joined at the
 H 2 of

~~end~~ of a Word be plain (as I have shown above) then (i. e.) are no less plain Observe if any Word ~~end~~ with (*ies*) having a Consonant . . . going before it then throw away the (*ie*) and it will read (*less*) which hath the same sound whet (*less*) and therefore may be written according to this sixth Rule

Example.

(*families*) shortned (*families*) is writ thus (*les*) &c.

You will see more Examples of this sixth Rule, in your Tables of shortned Word.

This Rule will shorten above five Hundred Words in the English Tongue, for a great Part of these Words called *Adjectives*, ~~end~~ with (*less*) and these will for the most Part admit, or allow of (*ly*) and (*ness*) to be joined to the said (*less*) as

careless, carelessly Example. & & & &

those words that end with. full
= fully = ness with for the most
part admit less = ly = ness, to be
joyned to them as
Faithfull. Needfull, &c.
- less less, &c.

R U L E. VII.

FOR (*through or thorow*) draw (/)
through the following
Word, writing the Word first and then
(/) through it. . . . drawing it from the
Bottom to the Top,

above)

having
then
read
(less)
sixth

it thus

ule, in

Words
these
) and
(ly)

nd then
rom the

th
=9a

bear the
aw it th
way
ord
ft

OR
Begin
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the
bro
ove

V
for e

through faith ^{Example.}

= earth $\overline{f}/ro$) ($\overline{f}/ro$ through all the =
) but if the Word will not conveniently
 bear the drawing it through ----- then
 draw it thus (through) $\overline{f}/ro$) (through which
 way $\overline{f}/ro$) always Remember to make the
 Word first. . . and then draw it as you find it
 ft

R U L E. VIII.

OR (over) whether it be a Word ----- or
 Beginning of a Word ----- draw (—)
 over ----- whatever follows it, writing first
 the Word ----- and then drawing (—) over
 it.

^{Example.}

over all the earth $\overline{f}/ro$ over whom
 there is no power) $\overline{f}/ro$ (over the
 Brook $\overline{f}/ro$)
 overcome = ing, $\overline{f}/ro$ }
 over much $\overline{f}/ro$ }
 overtake = ing = er, $\overline{f}/ro$ }
 $\overline{f}/ro$

R U L E. IX.

WHEN a Word is repeated * * * *
 draw a Line thus (—) under
 for every such repetition,

^{Example.}

saul saul why &c ^{Example.} 100.
holy, holy, holy Ld God of sabbath
h u y e i s

writing first the Word, and then the
 Line under it.

R U L E. X.

WHEN two Words of
 contrary Signification . . . com
 together with a Word, or two
 between them, then write the first contrary
 word and then draw a Line through
 the middle of it thus (—) instead of the
 other contrary word . . . and that which goes
 between . . . them.

Life and Death ^{Example.} *Light and*
Darkness *from y East to*
the West *sons now*
Daughters *both y Just and*
Unjust *high and low* *to and fro*

... of
... com
two
ary
ugh
ad of th
hich goe

U L

5 ✓ 6 e 1. verb → 2019 → Lp it
y v v l e g 3 9 → . 3 e ✓ 8

brought Out 4,

set out 1, went out →, come out

find out 5, or 6. 7. 5/ but if your

94 → 50 v l p ✓ 3 3 v l 2 fly out 4

go out 4 ✓



FOR
writing
discover

and if i
drawing
may dra

the Sen

I F ()
Wo
C.)
thereof

So that

R U L E. XI.

FOR (great, greater, greatest, greatly, greatness) draw (\) through the middle of the following . . . Word writing the Word first, the Sence will immediately discover which of the five . . . it stands for.

Example.

our God is a great God $\varepsilon y 1 \wedge$
 God is greater than man $y 1 \wedge$
 the greatest must dye $1 \wedge$
 greatly to be feared $\wedge \varepsilon \wedge$

and if the Word will be so defaced . . . by drawing the (\) through . . . it, then you may draw it thus ; gods great mercy $y \wedge \wedge$ but if

(great = er = est = ly = ness, doth end the Sentence, then make them thus ($y y y$)

$y. y \wedge$

R U L E. XII.

IF (man, or men) come after any Word that doth not end . . . with a Dot (.) then join (\) to the said Word, instead thereof.

Example.

good man y bad man $\wedge$
 righteous man $\wedge$

So that this (\) so joined, will either read (man) (men) or

or (*him*) which of them the Sence will instantly discover.

R U L E. XIII.

IF (*woman, or women*) come after any Word that doth not end with a Dot (.) then join (*>*) to the said Word instead thereof. the word must be an adjective

Example

black woman *>* white Women *>*
good woman *>*

Also, If a Word endwith (*ward*) join (*>*) thereto, instead thereof.

Example. Southward *>*

homeward *>* eastward *>*

So that this (*>*) at the End of the Word, will either read (*woman*) or (*ward*) which of them, the Sence will easily discover. It cannot read (*w*) because Words that end with (*w*) have always a Vowell - - before, and both the Vowell - - and (*w*) can be sounded by one of the five Vowells as (*law*, (*blow*) (*flow*). *u. w. lu.*

Observe that the Word that goes before (*man*) or (*woman*) must be a Word that signifies the Nature, or Quality of the said (*man*) or (*woman*) as good man

rich man handsome man
or woman as observed before

instant

ter
with
id Word

3

n ()

7

ord, wi
) which
it canno
n (w
ooth tha
ded
law,

re
ord tha
d (man

ore
U L

Rule xiv line upon line U—
Precept upon Precept L L
here a little & there a little Y N
from Place to place L O
from Day to Day L O
vanities of Vanities V—
for Everlasting to Dⁿ thou and God
L O x 4 (x v e H e a r e n s) / V
for time to time L <
for City to City L



V
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or
them.

Y
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the En
follows
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di

R U L E. XIV.

WHEN two or more Words of one Name come together, having a Word or two between them, then write the first of them, as *big again* instead of the other and that which goes between them.

Example,

the Savour of Life unto Life

from Glory to Glory

from Grace to Grace

King of Kings, Lord of Lords

R U L E. XV.

YOU will see in your Table for shortning of Words, that (cover) whether it be a Word of it self, or the Ending of a Word, we draw () covering the head - - - of whatever follows it, writing first the Words, and then the () over them.

Example.

to cover all the Earth

to cover the face

recover = ing = ed = ery

discover = ing = ed, ry

R U L E. VI.

(est) The Sign of the *Superlative*
Degree - - - having a Consonant going
 before the said (est) is made by joining (l))
 to the Consonant, instead thereof. Example. ()
 meekest & not &) (boldest &
 not &) So that this (/) joined at the end
 of a Word, will either read (t) or (est) which
 of them the Sence will instantly discover. You know
 that (est) the Sign of the 2^d Person thou ()
 is wholly thrown away - - by your Third Rule;
 as for (thou speakest the truth) we write
 (Thou speakst) you may know the (est)
 in this Rule, from the other in the Third Rule, in re-
 gard the (est); in this Rule is one of the Three.
 Comparisons as meek = er = est
 bold = er = est.

R U L E. XVII.

FOR (kind) at the end of any Word make
 () through the Middle of the last Letter
 that goes before the (kind) as

mankind & womankind &
 bird kind & male kind
 & but

Man kind Woman kind
 are shortned x they 7
 in yf Table of shortned words
 discover. ing, ed, er, ies, alle
 Irrecoverable. ably: 11 1
 1 1.

recover. ing, ed, er, y, able
 1 1 13 11 1 1 writing
 the Cover last but
 Cover, ing, ed, er & Uncover
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

t going
 (1)
 ()

the end
) which
 ou know
 ()
 rd Rule;
 ve write
 (er)
 , in re-
 ore.

rd make
 t Letter

U L E.



If up or down 2 set up. 1/4
sit down 1/2—

(f
with a
he sam
joined
(th)
stantly
of the
wholly
Rule: S
not rea
Rule, yo
a
before (o)
Example
to that
for
ou kno
a

F (c
with
don
ut if y

R U L E. XVIII.

(*forth*) After any *Verb* Ending with a Consonant, is made by joining (*o, th*) to the same Word. Example. (*hold forth*) (*set forth*) &c. So that this (*o*) joyned at the end of a Word, will read either (*th*) or (*forth*) which of them the Sense will instantly discover ; it can never read (*eth*) the Sign of the 3^d Person for you know that (*eth*) is wholly *thrown away* by your *Third shortning Rule* : So that these two Example above (*set*) cannot read (*holdeth, setteth*) for by that *Third Rule*, you must write only (*th*) and *throw away* the (*eth*) and if your *Verb* before (*forth*) end with a Vowel, then write (*o*) for (*forth*) in the said Vowels Place. Example (*go forth*) (*show forth*) so that the same (*o*) will either read (*th*) or (*forth*) but it cannot read the *First*, because, you know, as was said before, it is always *thrown away* when it is the Sign of the *third Person* and it is plainy read, when the *eth* is a *Sign* of the other.

R U L E. XIX.

If (*down*) come after any *Verb* --- ending with a Consonant, then jointo it (*o*) as (*run down*) (*turn down*) (*r*) but if your *Verb* --- end with a Vowel, then

(60)

then put (_) in the said Vowels Place, as (go down) (fly down L, _) these are all plain.
4, _

R U L E. XX.

T H E Word that follows (No) and which belongs to it may be joined to it, making the (.) last as *no man* ~
no time ~

R U L E. XXI.

I F *two little* Words come together and the *former* Word ends with *one* . . . of the *five Vowels* then put the *last* Word in the Vowels Place of the *former* Word, they must be very *short words* and that will join conveniently

due time Example.
~ *day time* ~

So you see these Words will read exactly, if you Spell them, but if these Words are *long* will not join conveniently, then write them separately.

R U L E

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Word end
then

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R U L E

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discove
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R U L E. XXII.

WHEN (*old*) or (*young*) go before Words they belong to, then in the Place of (*old*) and (*young*) join (*e*) and (*y*) before the same Words

Example. *young wife* *old Dog* (*old man*) (*young*) &c. So that these Two Letters *y* and (*e*) in the Beginning of a Word will read (*y*) or (*old* , *young*) which the Sence will instantly discover.

R U L E. XXIII.

AS you have joined (*e*) for (*old* &c.) so you may joine (— *n*) for (*new*) to the Word belonging to it, as (*new wine*) (*new clothes*) so that this (—) will read either (—) or (*new*) which the Sence will instantly discover. Or if you please, you may make a (*u*) in the Vowel (*u's*) Place as (*new Cloth*) as before — *no*

The Particles and Adverbs, in Alphabetical Order.

A			
a	above	any	any where else
T	about	any	any thing
z	{ accrding, according	e	any other
z	{ according to, as	z	any other way
z	accordingly	z	any-wise
z	after	z	any time
z	After-noon	e	another
z	afterwards	z	another way
z	again afternoon	z	as far as
z	albeit	z	as long as
z	almost	z	es many as
z	already	z	as much as
z	{ along all	1	as soon as
z	{ all-along alone	z	as well as
z	alone	z	at all
z	although	z	at all times
z	also	z	at last
z	always, always	z	at least
z	all things any one	i	away
z	Amen	B	
z	any more	z	becanfe
z	any, any-ways	z	backward
z	any where	z	before afore

anon

Particles

etical

7.

articles

Into, unto, . / at an Adventure
Again & again / at a venture v
Over again or all in all —
Over & Over of all things —
Over & Over again of
All Alone —
Att any time / ^{apace} appears }
as for 3
as for Example ^{part} apart }
as was ^{right} right }
as it was } ^{as right} as right }
as it were } as follows }
as though 7 as often as 7
by Day 5. By Degrees 5
by Night 2, by force 7 4
but yet 4 By chance, D^o singly 5
Before hand 5 betimes 5
but because 5 but if 5
but then 5 but only 5
but though 5 but when 5

by reason of 4
 by & by <
 by all Means <
 by Any Means <
 by No Means <
 by Some Means <
 by that Means <
 by w^t Means <
 contrary < Every other time >
 Contrariwise < Exceeding > by <
 Day to Day } <
 Dayly } <
 Day by Day } Even Now &
 without Delay & Even then &
 Ere long ne — though &
 Ever Now & Evening &
 forward < Ever since &
 — by < Every body &
 — n^o < Every day &
 Every other & Every other &



Particles and Adverbs continued.

behind	2	even so
below	2	ever <i>each</i>
besides	3	every <i>each other</i>
beneath	2	evermore <i>or</i>
{ between	2	ever and ever
{ betwixt	2	every one <i>early r.</i>
beyond	3	every where
both	3	every where else
but	2	every thing <i>other</i>
but again	2	every way <i>thing</i>
but also	2	every other way
	2	— — <i>were else</i>
		F <i>3</i>
C		
{ concern	2	two-fold
{ concerning	3	three-fold
	100	100-fold, &c.
D	2	for as much as
downwards	3	for ever
	3	for evermore
E	3	for ever and ever
either	2	forenoon
else, alas	4	forth
enough	2	forthwith
else where	2	forthcomeing
even	2	further, <i>farther</i>

Particles and Adverbs continued.

5r	furthermore	✓	howbeit
L	furtherance	✓	{ however
1	furlong	✓	{ howsoever
1	forward, forwards	✓	howfar
	<i>furthest, farthest</i>	✓	howmuch
	<i>furthermost</i>	✓	how long
	H	✓	how much more
r	here <i>hither</i>	✓	how much less
x	hereabout	✓	how many ✓
re	hereafter	✓	how oft, how often
ri	here at	✓	how soon
ry	here against	✓	<i>how oft soever</i>
x	hereby	2	if and if
n	herefrom	3	indeed
r	herein	7	inward, inwards
re	hereon		K
re	hercof <i>re re</i>		
✓	{ hereto, hereinto,		L
	{ hereunto, hitherto		
n	heretofore	4	last, least
	{ herethrough	4	lastly
f	{ through here	✓	last place
ro	herewith	2	like as
g	Holts	3	like wise
✓	how	3	little

here upon so like, alike on
at hand & leisure
Grater y^a at leisure } 4
Great Deal, at length }
at most }

— — move y^a away with i
we've y^a how many solver
Great many y^a

— — more y^a 6 y^a
Impitiny & if not 2
as if 21 half a
in like manner hard by 12 how many times
hence forth — 8

inner — forward — 3
in most } here & there x 7
innermost } here away y^a
instantly, hind most }
presently — er most } 2
instead of 3 furtherward }
interim & reward }
item }

long ago very. lowermost longer
ah like as ve
No Wife like wife longest ve
So many long before -ing ve
to many long after ve
Never so many as long as =

very many to long =
many ways how long v
Very long a
methinks by any means
by all means =
— no means =
for morrow to morrow

by some means 4 many more v
— that means 4 morrow night v
— it means 4 morning v

no wife 7
no other way e
next place e
nought 7
not yet 8

may —
near, nor —
very near a
nearer 7
notwithstanding v
Nigh, Nigh too —
no less e



little more (as) *little while*

Particles and Adverbs continued

little less

little	<i>enough</i>	<i>an</i>	never more
long	<i>we along</i>	<i>an</i>	never so much <i>an</i>
M		<i>n</i>	no more
many		<i>n</i>	no where
many things		<i>n</i>	no where else
many times		<i>n</i>	no time <i>as often</i>
many fold	<i>2</i>	<i>n</i>	no other <i>as</i>
midst, amidst		<i>n</i>	no other way
more and more	<i>2</i>	<i>n</i>	not only
moreover	<i>2</i>	<i>n</i>	now, anew
Morning		<i>n</i>	oft
Morrow, to Morrow		<i>n</i>	often <i>3 times</i>
much		<i>n</i>	once <i>to often</i>
much less		<i>n</i>	once more
much more		<i>n</i>	only <i>more often</i>
N		<i>n</i>	one another <i>eb</i>
never		<i>n</i>	or not only <i>eb</i>
neither		<i>n</i>	or else <i>or no</i>
nor		<i>n</i>	or otherwise
no ways		<i>n</i>	other
none, not, nothing		<i>n</i>	otherwise
nevertheless		<i>n</i>	over little
next, <i>Text</i>		<i>n</i>	over much <i>or</i>
		<i>n</i>	out over <i>many</i>
		<i>n</i>	outward

Particles and Adverbs continued.

some other way	some other way
so little	so little
so much	so much
so much less	so much less
so much more	so much more
such	such
such things	such things
than, then	than, then
that is to say	that is to say
thence	thence
thenceforth	thenceforth
there	there
there against	there against
there about	there about
thereat	thereat
thereafter	thereafter
thereby	thereby
therefore	therefore
therefrom	therefrom
therein	therein
thereinto, there	thereinto, there
unto, thereto	unto, thereto
thereof	thereof

reward γ . ing - $\epsilon d \gamma$ er γ
so long as $\perp$ to long $\perp$
one side e_1 , other side e_{γ}

from the north $\frac{1}{2}$

and therefore $\perp$

there on 6 together^Δ all together^Δ
 there through together with Δ
 wth out Doubt of W. from within L^o—
 wo's me 7 — wth out L^o,
 wo unto you?
 ----- thee } J.
 as colt z^f
 Author: rise Δ Δ
 --- ing Δ
 Authority Δ



upward 2

Particles and Adverbs continued.

thereout	f	uppermost
therewith	6	utmost, uttermost
thereupon	L	viz. <i>very long</i> v
thither, thitherwards		
toward, towards	⚡	W
through	/	
thing	-	what
this	L L L	when
these	things	whence <i>from</i>
those		whenever
throughout	✓	whenever
too little	u	where
too much	⚡	whereas
to many	u	whereat
to wit	⚡	whereabout
	V	whereagainst
very much	u	whereby
very	v	where-ever
verily	v. often	wheresoever
verily, verily	v.	whithersoever
under	u	wherefore
underneath	u	wherefrom
unless	.e	wherein
until	.c	whereinsoever

Participles and Adverbs continued.

whereof	yet nevertheless
whereon	yet notwithstanding
whereto	
whereinto	
whereunto	<i>The Names of Places</i>
whereupon	<i>frequently used in</i>
wherethrough	<i>Scripture.</i>
wherewith	Antioch
wherewithsoever	{ Babilon, Babilo-
wherewithall	{ nian, Babilonish
whether, whither	Bethlehem
whether or not	Bethesda
with	Bethsaida
within	Bashan
without	Caperuaum
	Corazin
	Cana
	Cesaria
	Corinth
	Caldea
	Caldean
	Damascus
	Egypt
	Ethiopia, Etheopians
	Emmaus
	Ephesus
yea	
yes	
yea and nay	
yes and no	
yet & yet	

Not yet — yester night y,
but yet y yea, yea do?
Nay. Nay }
yea rather y
yonder y

d.

elcis

standing

of Places
used in

Babilo-
bilonish

Etheopian

Paricle



4. E
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P

4. Euphrates 4.
 Gallilee, Gallilean
 Golgotha 4
 Gilead 4
 Gomorrah 4.
 Goshen 4.
 Horeb 2
 Jerusalem 18
 Judah, Judea 1.
 Israel 2
 Iconium 2
 Kedär 3
 Lebanon 2
 Laodicea 4.
 Moab 2
 Moabite 4
 Mesopotamia 2
 Nazareth 20
 Nazarite 2
 Nazarene 2
 Napthalim 2
 Nineveh 2
 Palestine 2
 Pergamus 4
 Persia 2
 Persian, Person 2
 Philistine 2
 Pamphilia 2

22 Philadelphia
 0 Sion, Zion
 4. Samaria
 4 Samaritan
 22 Zidonians
 1 Asia
 2. America
 4 Britain
 2w Dublin
 2p Europe
 4 England
 2w Ireland
 4 London
 2w Scotland
 2 Paris

The Names of the
 Books of the Old
 and New Testa-
 ments.

4 Genesis
 7 Exodus
 2 Leviticus
 2 Numbers
 2 Deuteronomy
 2 Joshua

4	Judges	3	Zephaniah
10	Ruth	4	Haggai
16	1 Samuel	5	Zechariah
26	2 Samuel	6	Malachi
17	1 Kings		
27	2 Kings	8	Matthew
18	1 Cronicles	9	Mark
28	2 Cronicles	10	Luke
19	Ezra 1	11	John
29	Nehemiah	12	Acts
20	Ester	13	Romans
30	Job	14	1 Corinthians
31	Psalms	15	2 Corinthians
32	Proverbs	16	Galatians
33	Ecclesiastes	17	Ephesiuns
34	The Song of Solomon	18	Philipians
35	Isaiah	19	Coloffians
36	Jeremiah	20	1 Thessalonians
37	Lamentations	21	2 Thessalonians
38	Ezekiel	22	1 Timothy
39	Daniel	23	2 Timothy
40	Hosea	24	Titus
41	Joel	25	Philemon
42	Amos	26	Hebrews
43	Obadiah	27	James
44	Jonah	28	1 Peter
45	Micah	29	2 Peter
46	Nahum	30	1 John
47	Habakkuk	31	2 John

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3 John 3 7.
Jude 3
Revelations W

7 Wednesday
6 Thursday
5 Friday
4 Saturday

Months in the Year.

January 1
February 2
March 3
April 4
May 5
June 6
July 7
August 8
September 9
October 10
November 11
December 12

*Scripture Names of
Men and Women.*

Adam Aaron
Abel
Abraham
Absalom
Abimelech
Achitophel
Ahasuerus
Augustus
Agrippa
Andrew
Ananias
Alexander
Balaam
Barnabas
Bar-Jesus
Bar-Jonas
Benjamin
Caleb
Cephas
Cæsar

Days of the Week.

Lords day 1
Sabbath 2
Sabbathday 3
Sunday 4
Monday 5
Tuesday 6

ε	Caiphas	4	Sampson
ε	Cornelius	5	{ Simon
3	David	5	{ Simeon
3	Didymus	6	Stephen
8	Eſau	14	Solomon
4	Ephraim	15	Thomas
4	Elijah	3	Zebadee
4	Eliſha	14	Abigal
4	Elias	70	Aquilla
4	Felix	27	Dorcas
5	Herod	21	Diana
7	Herodias	52	Elizabeth
4	Iſaac	3	Judeth
2	Jacob	8	Mary
2	Joſeph	8	Martha
4	Iſrael	4	Prifcilla
13	Judas	14	Rahab
12	Jupiter	18	Rachel
4	Lazarus	14	Rebeckah
1	Mofes	1	Sarah
52	Melchizedeck	14	Saphira
2	Nathaniel	9	Sufanna
3	Nichodemus	14	Simon Peter
3	Nebuchadnezar	13	Judas Iſcariot
10	Paul	1	Pontius Pilate
4	Philip	4	Mary Magdalen
1	Pilate	14	Simon Magus
		14	John Baptiſt.

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Obfer

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THE TABLE OF VERBS

Shortened

I Have here set down, in the following Tables, those Words only, that are most commonly used in general, and have left out a great many Words that are in Mr. *Weston's* Tables, many of them being shortned by your Rules, and therefore it was needless to incert them; and they would have been burdensome to your Memory, if I had mixed them with those Words that cannot be shortned by your shortning Rules.

I have also, only shortned the Verbs, without adding (*ing, ed, er*) to it, it being unnecessary, for if I know, for Example, that (*admire*) stands for (*admiring*) I must also know, that (*admire*) stands for (*admiring*)

L

The

The TABLE of VERBS

shortned.

	A		3	administer
			3	admire
			h	admonish
n	A Bandon		2	adopt, adapt
	abase		2	adorn
17	abate, abet		9	advance
17	abjure		ve	advertise
17	abhor		91	advise
th	abolish		3	addulterate
1	abominate		2	affirm
17	abound		e	affraid, afford
1	absent		e	affright
17	abstain		47	affront
e	accompany		4	afresh
9	accomodate		4	agree
h	accomplish		u	alienate
3	accord		u	alledge
e	accustome		u	allure
h	acknowledge		u	aloud
27	acquaint		4	angry
4	acquire		1	annoint
4	acquit		u	annul
3	addict		1	answer
17	adjure		2	appertain

R B S

have
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Ford

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bea
be

appoint	2	✓	{	begat, beget, be-
apprehend	2	✓	{	got, begotten
approach	of	✓	{	began, begin, be-
approve	2	✓	{	gun
appropriate	2	✓		beheld, behold
argue, argued	1	✓		behave, believe
arrive	2	✓		belong <i>bondage</i>
arrogate	2	✓		bequeath
ascertain	2	✓		bereave
ashamed	3	✓		befeech
asleep	4	✓		besiege
assault	✓	✓		besought
assemble	✓	✓		bethink
assuage	✓	✓		bestow
assume	✓	✓		betoken
astonish	2	✓		betroth
avoid	✓	✓		blaspheme
avouch	✓	✓		brake, break, broke
authorize	✓	✓		
awake	✓	✓		
B				C
Backbite	✓	✓		Calculate
ballance	✓	✓		calumniate
banish	✓	✓		captivate
baptize	✓	✓		catechise
beautify	✓	✓		celebrate
befal	✓	✓		censure
		✓		certify
		✓		challenge

9	{ chafe, chasten,	9	consult
	{ chastise	9	consume
X	christen	9	contain
h	circulate	9	contemn
9	circumcize	9	contemplate
9	cleave	9	contend
9	comfort	9	continue
9	command, commend	9	contract, contradiç
9	commune	9	contribute
9	communicate	9	contrite
9	compact	9	correct
9	compose 9 9 9	9	correspond
9	compound	9	corroborate
9	comprehend	9	corrupt
9	concern	9	covenant
9	concord, concur	9	covet
9	condemn	9	countenance
9	condescend	9	counterfeit
9	condole	9	{ countermand
9	conduct	9	{ countermine
9	confess	9	credit
9	confirm	9	crave
9	conform	9	crucify
9	confound	9	custome
9	confute		
9	consecrate		
9	consent		
9	consider		
9	constitue		

D

Damn

damnify

damna

copies } cp
copious }

contradict

e 3

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mand

mine

damna

Discourse ed: 3 in 2

damage 2	2	despise, despite
darken 2	2	destroy
debilitate 2	2	detain
debase 2	2	determine
debate 2	2	detect
debauch 2	2	detest
declare 9	2	detra ct
dedicate 2	2	divide, devote
deduce 2	2	diminish
deduct 2	2	direct
defend 2		
defy 2		<i>'Observe, most Words</i>
defraud 2		<i>that begin with (dis)</i>
degenerate 2		<i>are shortened in the</i>
deject 2		<i>Words of which it is</i>
deliberate 2		<i>compounded, or, to</i>
delight 2		<i>which it is joined;</i>
deliver 2		<i>therefore I have omit-</i>
delude 2		<i>ted most of em.</i>
demand 2		
{ demolish 2	2	disallow
{ demonstrate 2	2	disanul
denounce 2	2	disappoint
denominate 2	2	discharge
depose 2	2	discontent
2 deprave, deprive 2	2	discontinue
depute 2	2	discord
de ride, dread 2	2	discover
despise 2	2	disdain

2	disfigure	2	enlighten
3	disgust	2	ensnare
2	dispatch	1	ensue
2	dispose	2	entangle
2	{ dispute	4	enterprise
2	{ dispite	1	enterrain
3	dismiss	1	entreat
2	disperse	2	{ equal
2	display	2	{ equalize
2	displease	2	equivocate
2	dispossess	2	erect
3	disquiet	1	eschew
2	dissemble	2	establish
2	diswade	2	estrangle
2	distinguish	2	eternalize
2	distress	2	exalt
2	distribute	2	examine, exempt
2	divide	2	exceed
2	divorce	2	{ execrate
2	domineer	2	{ execute
2	drive, drive, drove	2	exhibit
2	dwell	2	exhort
	E	2	expect
2	Edify	2	Experience
3	educate	2	expose
2	elevate	2	expound
2	encline	2	express
2	enlarge	2	extend
		2	extenuate

Enjoy

7.

Enjoyed

7. ing-ment

empt

extingui

frequently }
frequency }



may be fulfilled

might & do

that 17 & 20

8-27 & 20

Greek
good works } 47

shepherd 73
good 30 1/2

{extinguish

{extinct

exterminate

F

Falsify

favour

flourish

follow

foment

forbid, forbade

forfeit

forget, forgot, forgotten

forgive, forgave

Forrage

forsake, forsook

fortify

frequent

fright

fulfil

frustrate

fumble

further

M

G

Gain say

get, get, got

gather

gather together

gave, give

glorify

govern

grate, grave, grieve

gravel

greet

gripe, grope

grumble

Hazard

Head

hearken

heave

heed

held, hold

hook

hoop

Husband

Idolize

illuminate

illustrate

imagine

2 imbalm
 2 imbraee
 4 imbroider
 7 imitate
 2 impair, impart
 E importune
 incorporate . E
 . 6 inculcate
 . 4 infatuate
 . 11 inicie
 . 2 innovate
 . 9 insinuate
 . 4 instance
 . 1 institute
 . 4 intangle
 6 intercede
 4 intermit
 4 interpret
 4 interrogate
 4 intimate . 5
 . 8 intoxicate
 . 1 intreat
 4 introduce
 . 2 invade
 . 4 inveagle
 . 1 invite
 . 2 invoke
 4 judge
 4 juggle

2 jumble
 2 jump
 y justify
 2 jostle

K

2 Keep
 2 kindle, kneel
 2 know

L

1 Labour
 1 lament
 4 languish
 4 last
 3 lavish
 5 lengthen
 3 level
 4 lift
 1 limet
 2 long
 3 lurk

M

2 Maintain
 2 manifest

feel

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marvel w

massacre h

meditate s

mention l

mingle u

minister v

mitigate z

molest y

mollify u

move v

N

Naturalize - n

necessitate 7

neglect o

nominate e

nourish r

notify z

number v

nurse r

nuzzle n

O

Obdurate n

object n

oblige ty

obliterate tv

obscure tv

n obtain

e occur

l offend

h offer

e omit

v opperate

z oppose

y oppress

p Pacify

e paddle

e palliate

e pamper

e parrallel s

c partain

s partake

op participate

z particularize

p pass

e penetrate

s permit

s perpetrate

op perpetuate

or perplex

oh persecute

o perswade

o pertain

e	please	of	propitiate, propos
q	pledge, plague	se	prosecute, prosper
p	poison	of	prostitute, prostrat
e	pollute	oh	protect
e	ponder	od	protest
p	possess	o	provide
h	practice	o	provoke
h	praise, press	o	prone
h	precipitate	o	prune
h	predestinate	l	publish
h	prejudice	bg	purchase
h	premeditate	h	punish
h	presume	b	purify
h	presuppose	bf	purpose
h	pretend	h	putrify
h	prevail	h	puzzle
h	prevaricate		
h	prevent		
h	produce	l	Quaff
h	profess	h	quake
h	profit	l	quallify
h	progeniticate	l	quarter
h	prohibit	l	quaver, quiver
h	project	l	quench
h	promise, promote	l	quicken
h	pronounce	l	quiet, quit, quot
h	propagate		
h	prophecy		

e, propo
prosper
prostrat

quiver

uit, quot

Ra

regain

regenerate } my ation my.

		reiterate	reheat
		relapse	
		relieve	rejoice
		relinquish	
		remember	
		remit	
		remove	
		renounce	
		repent	
		replenish	
		reply, repel	
		report	
		repose	
		reprehend	
		reproach	
		reprove	
		repeat, repute	
		repulse	
		request	
		resemble	
		rescue	
		resort	
		respect	
		restore	
		retain	
		revoke	
		rumble	
		ruminate	
Raign			
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rake			
ram			
ransack			
ransome			
rattle			
ravage			
ravish			
rase, raze			
reason			
rebuke			
recite			
reckon			
recompence			
reconcile			
rectify			
recruite			
redeem			
reduce			
refrain, restrain			
refresh			
refuse			
refute			
reject			

		S		subject
			submit	
			succeed	
d	Sacrifice		suffice	
✓	salute		suggest	
✓	satiare		fully	
s. s.	satisfy, satisfying,	on	supplant	
s.	satisfied	on	supplicate	
d	savour, severe	on	support	
h	scatter	on	suppose	
h	scoff	on	surmise	
h	scrape	h	suspect	
g	season	2	sustain	
h	sentence			
p	separate			
h	sequester			
2	shadow	h	Take, talk	
	signify	h	tannt	
2	snatch	h	teach	
L	soften, soft	h	temper	
h	sojourn	h	temporize	
h	solemnise	h	tempt	
h	spread	h	terminate	
h	stablish	h	terrify	
	strangle	h	testify	
e	stretch	h	threaten	
	struggle	h	thunder	
p	stupidify	h	tolerate	
	subdue	h	torment	

1. *Chrysomelidae*
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 100. *Chrysomelidae*

100



touch *h*
 traffick *hn*
 trample *hc*
 transfigure *hz*
 transgress *hy*
 translate *hw*
 transubstantiate *hz*
 travail *h*
 trespass *hp*
 triumph *h*
 trouble *he*
 tremble *h*
 trumpet *hp*
 trust *h*
 twinkle *hw*
 tyrannize *hz*

V

Vanquish *vh*
 verify, versify *v*
 violate *w*
 vitiate, visit *y*
 upbraid *wh*
 upheld, uphold *h*
 urge *vy*
 usurp *hp*

W

Wail *z*
 walk *zn*
 wander *z*
 wash *zh*
 watch *h*
 weather, whither
 weave
 wipe, weep
 wellcome
 witness
 worship
 write
 wrong
 wreath

X

Y

Yawn
 Yoak

I Have omitted many *Nouns* ending with (*ation, etion, ition, otion, uction, nes, ly'c.*) because you have those Words shortned in the foregoing *Tables of Verbs*, without these *Terminations*; and you know already, how you must add these *Terminations* to them, except those that are made shorter than if you add the *Terminations* to them; such, I have set down in the following *Tables*.

The TABLE of NOUNS, shortned.

	Y A		accident
			acquaintance
	A Bject		Admiral, admirable
Z	abominable	{	Admiralty,
T	abroad	{	Admirably
T	absence, absent	V	advantage
N	absolute	V	adversity
R	abstinence	V	advice
T	abundant	V	adulterous

adultery

shortned
the Termi-
must add
are made
to them;

UNs,

mirable

ay

adultery

Mr Weston advantage ay a & y joined

afar a side }
afar of ae aside } 13
apology &



{adultery,	4	anguish
{adulterously	7	animosity
Advocate	14	anniversary
affair, affar	1	annual
affraid	1	answer
affinity	48	{antipathy
aforehand	4	{Antipodes
alike	2	antiquity
Allegiance	2	apocriphe
allegory	24	apology
alms	2	{appoplex
Almighty	2	{appopectick
amaze	2	Apostle
amazement	2	Apostate
Altar	2	Apothecary
aloof	2	Arbitrator, arbitrary
Ambassador	2	arithmetick
{ambassage	2	arrogant
{ambigious	2	artificial
Amber	2	asleep
ambush	2	Astrologer, astrology
Amethist	2	{Astronomer
amiable	2	{astronomy
Ancestors	2	assunder
ancient	2	atheism
amity	2	Atheist
Anabaptist	2	audacity
angry, angry'd	2	audience

2	austier	↙	beneficence
	auricular <i>na</i>	↙	benefit
	authentick <i>1</i>	↙	benevoience
1	Author	↙	bright, birthright
1	authority	↙	Bishop <i>4</i>
		↙	bishoprick
	B	↙	Blasphemer
		↙	blasphemy
↙	Backbite	↙	blemish
↙	backward <i>4. 4. 4. 4.</i>	↙	boisterous
	backslider <i>4.</i>	↙	bondage <i>4. 4.</i>
	baggage <i>4.</i>	↙	bracelet
↙	ballance	↙	branch
	{ baptism	↙	brave
4	{ baptifmal	↙	bravery
	{ Baptift	↙	brief
↙	banquet	↙	breviate
↙	barbarous	↙	brevity
	barbarity <i>4.</i>	↙	Brethren
	Barber <i>4.</i>	↙	briar
4	beautiful	↙	Bridegroom
↙	beginning <i>4-4-</i>	↙	bridechamber
↙	Beginner	↙	bridle
↙	behaviour	↙	brimstone
↙	belief	↙	Brother <i>4.</i>
↙	Believer	↙	bruit
↙	beloved	↙	bruitish, brittish
↙	benediction <i>4.</i>	↙	bullet
↙	Benefactor	↙	Bullock

Innocent blood .4,	blood of
shed blood h	Sprinkling 4e
blood shed 49	bound man?
—guiltiness 3	bound men } 4-
—thirsty 4	bound woman }
sprinkle 4e	— women } 47
backwardly 4	— Maid 45
blind 4w	— servant 4v
bodys 4	nest 4 4 4 4
bosom 4	bound slave 4w
burying 4v	
burning 4r	
bow 4	
bowing 4-	
Cattle 2	

wellbeloved v. why not v.
to vit 4

cast
castor }
& }
Pollux }
chew of Cud 9.6



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business	4	1	chastity
	C	2	Cherub, Cherubim
Calamity	l	L	chief
calculation	ll	g	Children
Calfe, calve	l	g	childhood
calumny	l	3	Christ x Jesus x
candle	c	x	Christian Jesus x
capital	c	x	christianity x
Captain	c	h	circle, circular
captivity	c	u	circumspect
Carpenter	c	u	circumstance
carriage	c	v	clamour, clamerous
catalogne	24	v	Clark
catechism	2	v	clemency
Cathedral	2	v	Client
celerity	w	2	cloister, cluster
Centurion	4	3	comfort, comfortable
ceremony	h	u	command
certain	o	u	commendable
certificate	h	u	commission
challenge	e	u	commissionate
champion, champain	e	u	commodious
character	e	u	commodity
charge	e	e	commonwealth
chariot	e	e	communicate
Charity	e	e	communicable
chaste	e	e	communicative
		h	compact
		u	company

Nouns.

(90)

e	companion	Ca.	controversy
e	complement	e	convenience
e	conceal	e	conversant
7	concerning	vi	Convocation
e	concord, concourse	ce	convulsion
cp	Concubine	v	covenant
ce	concupiscence	7	covetous
e	confederacy	7	covetousness
ey	conflagration	e	Counsel, council
ey	congregation	o	countenance
cr	conjecture	o	counterfeit
cn	conjunction	2	craft
cr	conquerour	7	craftily, crafty
e	conscience		{ credible
9	conscious	3	{ credulous
c	consent, content		credit 3
e	consequence	3	Creditor
9	consistent, consistence	n	Criminal
e	consonant	n	crimson
gr	conspiracy	+	cross
C	constant	+	crucifix
2.	consternation	2	cubit
e	consumption	cy	cudgel
	contagion	L	culpable
es.	continual, continually	9	curiosity
C	contrary	e	custody
Cr.	contrariness	e	custom
C	contrite	e	customary, custom
	contrivance		

On y^e Contrary &c

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D

Dagger 2
 dammage 2
 damnable 2
 danger 2
 decorum 2
 defence 2
 delectable 2
 delicate 2
 delicious 2
 demure 2
 denial 2
 depth, deep 2
 desire 2
 desireable 2
 desolate 2
 destitute 2
 destruction 2
 destructive 2
 detestible 2
 diadem 2
 Devil, devilish 2
 diabolical 2
 dialogue 2
 difficult 2
 digression 2
 dignity 2

4 diligence
 2 Disciple
 2 disdain
 2 distaff
 2 distance, distant
 2 distinct - 2
 2 distress
 2 distributive
 2 divine
 2 divorce
 2 doctrine
 2 Dominion
 2 double
 2 dungeon

E

2 Eager
 2 earnest
 2 earthquake
 2 ecclesiastical
 2 Ecclesiastick
 2 effeminate
 2 eregions
 2 elaborate
 2 elegant
 2 eloquence
 2 eloquent
 2 eminent

z	emphasis	z	extravagant
z	emphatical	z	extrinsecal
z	emptiness		F
u	emulation	4	Face
7	enemy	4	faith
L	enough	4	faculty
v	envy	L4	false, falshood
e	epicure	4	families, famous
oll	epidemical	4	fantastical
oll	episcopal	4	Father
ol	epistle	4	favour, feaver
z	equal, eqallize	L	felicity
z	equinoctial	4	fervent
7	equity	4	fervency, fervently
z	equivolent	4	fidelity
v	error	4	figure
h	escape	4	figurative
1	estate	4	finger
e	eternal	4	flegmatick
2	Evangelist	L	follower
v	event	4	forbearance
2	everlasting	4	force
z	evidence	4	forfeit
7	Eunuck	4	forgiveness
h	exercise	4	fortitude
4	exigence	4	fountain
4	expedient	4	frequent
4	extention	4	frequency
4	extraordinary	4	friend

Excellent L. fellow Disciple
Excellence to you

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gangrene



Goodness, godliness 48

fro
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Hab

habi

frolick	Ln	h	hainous
frugal, frugality	Ln	e	half
funeral	Ln	h	happiness
furtherance	Ln	h	harvest
G		h	hatchet
Gangreen	Ln	h	haughtily, haughty
geneology	Ln	h	hazard
general	Ln	h	health
generosity	Ln	h	heap
geography	Ln	h	heathen
glutton	Ln	h	heaven
gold	Ln	h	heavy
good	Ln	h	heavier
goodness, godliness	Ln	h	heaviness
gorgeous	Ln	h	hedge
gospel	Ln	h	heed
grape	Ln	h	heifer
gratitude	Ln	h	herisy
grave	Ln	h	heritage
gravity, gravely	Ln	h	hew
greek	Ln	h	hinge
grief	Ln	h	hole <i>honorable</i>
gravel	Ln	h	hollow
greedy	Ln	h	home
greedily	Ln	h	hospital
gulf	Ln	h	howl
H		h	hunger
Haberdasher	Ln	h	husband
habit	Ln	h	hypocrite

I			
u	Javelin	∞	{ impotency
u	Jaylor	∞	impotently
3	Idolater	∞	impropriation
3	idolatry, idolatrously	∞	impudent
u	Jelous	∞	indefatigable
u	ignominy	∞	indignation
u	ignorance	∞	industrious
u	illegal	∞	inevitable
u	illegitimate	∞	infalible
u	illiterate	∞	inferiour
u	image	∞	infidel
u	immanuel	∞	infidelity
u	immediate	∞	infirmity
u	immoral	∞	infirm
u	immortal	∞	influence
u	immutable	∞	inheritence
u	impenetrable	∞	iniquity
u	impenitency	∞	innocent
u	impenitently	∞	innumerable
u	imperious	∞	inordinate
u	impertinent	∞	instance
u	implacable	∞	instrument
u	importunate	∞	insurrection
u	imposition	∞	integrity
u	impotent	∞	intelligence
		∞	intelligable
		∞	intention
		∞	interest
		∞	intermission

Joy 1. full 1. Joyfully 1.

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jubile	z	large	y
judicature	3	lacivious	y
Judge	y	last, left	y
jurisdiction	h	late, let	✓
just	1	latter, letter	✓
Justice	1	latitude	✓
		lavish	u
K		Lawgiver	y
		lease, life	u
Kind	3	leave	u
kindness	2	legion	y
kingdom	3	legitimate	y
Kinsfolk	2	length, lengthen	u
Kinsman	2	lesson	u
Kinswoman	2	lethargy	y
knowledge	2	level	u
known	2	leven	u
		levity	u
L		liberal	u
		liberality	u
Labour	1	libertines	u
Lamb	2	Liuetenat	u
lame	2	liquid	u
lamentable	2	liquor	u
lamp	2	literal	u
lance, licence	u	literature	u
land	2	little	u

litigious	magnify
loadstone	Majesty
loathsome	malady
logick	male
Logician	malevolent
{ long suffering	malefactor;
{ long suffering	malice
lofty, loftily	malignity
longitude	Man, Men
love, lovely	manner
lowly	manger }
loyal	many
loyally, loyalty	manifold
Lucifer	martyrdom
lunacy	marvel, marvellous
lunatick	mathematick
luxury	matrimony
luxuriously	mecanick
Lyzard	medicine, medicin
M	
Magazine	melancholy
Magician	melody
magick, magical	mention
Magistrate	merchandize
magistracy	Merchant
{ magnanimity	meridian
{ magnanimous	message
	Messenger
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method	3	m	multiplicity
methodical	3	s	multitude
{ metropolis		h	murder
{ metroplitan	7	7	murmer — ing
Midwife	3	h	musick, musical
mighty, mightily	>	h	Musician
military	✓	h	Musketeer
millstone	2	h	mutiny
Minister	✓	h	mystery
minority	✓	h	misteries, misterious
minute	✓	h	mistical
miracle, miraculous		h	
{ mischief			N
{ mischievous	7		
Mistress	h	h	Nail
modest	✓	h	name
moist	✓	h	napkin
moment	✓	h	narrow, nrrowly
Monarch	✓	h	natural, naturalize
monastery	✓	h	navigator
monster, monstrous		h	navigable
month	✓	h	necessity, necessary
monument	✓	h	necessities, necessitous
Moralist	✓	h	negative
morality mortality		h	neglect, negligence
moreover	✓	h	{ negligent
Mother	✓	h	neighbour
mouth	✓	h	nigard
much	✓	h	North, northern

notorious	omniscience
novel, novelty	omniscient
novice	opinion
number	opportunity
nourishment	opportune
nutriment	opprobrious
	ordinance
	ordinary
	organ
Oblivion	original
obscure	ornament
obsequious	orthodox
obstacle	ostentation
obstinate	oven, ovon
obstinately	overwhelm
obstinacy	outrage, outrageous
occasion	Owl
occupation	ointment
ocular	
odious	
odoriferous	
offence	
Offspring	Pace
old of old	pacifick
olive of old time	Pagan, pain
omnipotence	pallace
omnipotent	pale
omnipresence	palisadoes
omnipresent	Papist
	parable

Very old vs Oracle or

persers of
persal of
parsonable }
personal }



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paradise	p	person
paraphraife	pn	{ perspicuous
Parliament	n	{ perspecuity
Parson	od	perswasion
partaker	or	perswasive
particular	or	pertinent
passage	g.	pestilence, pestilent
passion	p	phrase
passionate	p	Philosopher
path	p	philosophy
pathetical	L	Physician
patience	or	phisical, <i>Phisick</i>
Patriarch	L	phlegmatick
patrimony	L	picture
pavement	p	picce, pieces
peace	p	piety
peculiar	h	Pilgrim
pedigree	cy.	{ plague
penitent	en	{ Pledge
{ peremtory	or	planet
{ peremtorily	or	pleasant
perfume	q	plural, plurality
perjury	or	poison
pernicious	or	Politician
perpendicular	or	pomp
perpetnal	ob	popler, popular
perpetuity	or	porter, portraiture
perplexity	or	portion
perseverence	or	possible, peaccable

E	posterious, posterity	L	principle
P	potent, potentate	L	principal
R	practise	L.	principally
L	praise	L.	priority
L	preamble	L.	prison
L	precedent	L	private
L	precept	L	{ privy, privily,
L	precious	L.	{ privacy, private
L	precipice	L	privilege
L	prejudice	L	prize prise
L	prelate	L	probable
L	preheminnence	L	Prodigal
L	preposition	L	production
L	preposterous	L	profane
L	prerogative	L	profession
L	presbiter	L	profit
L	presence	L	profitable
L	present	L	profound
L	president	L	progenitour
L	presumption	L	prologue
L	Presumptuous	L	promise
L	pretence	L	proper
L	Priest	L	property, propri
L	prime, Primate	L	Prophet
L	primacy	L	prophecy
L	primerly	L	propitious
L	primitive	L	proportion
L	Prince	L	procelite
L	principality	L	prospect

poverty p. 40

preface 4

prevail



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{ prosperity	ry	ranger
{ prosperously	ry	ransome
Protestant	r	rather
proud	w	raven
provender	w	ravenous
proverb]	ry	rebuke
providence	ry	reciprocal
provident	r	Redeemer
Publick	ry	redemption]
Pulpit	n	redundant
punctual	n	rehearsal
purchase	ry	religion]
b. purity, purely	ry	religious
h. putrification	n	relish, release
h. putrifiactive	n	remainder
	n	remembrance
	ry	repentance
	ry	reply ry
	ry	reprobate
Quadrant	ry	reproach, reproof
Quadrangle	ry	requist, requisite
quakerism	n	residue
quality	n	resolure
qnantity	w	resort
quintefence	ry	respect
	ry	resplendant
	ry	responsible
Reason	ry	resurrection
raisin	ry	retentive

12	retribution	h	sermon
	reverence <i>re</i>	sp	serpent
21	retorick	es	servitude <i>e</i>
24	ridiculous	ce	several
29	righteous	h	shambles
28	righteousness	h	shamefaced <i>h</i>
	S	hp	sharp
		g	sheers
		h	shelter
12	Sabbath	h	shipwreck
9	Sacrament	h	short, fort
9	sacred	4	signal
4	sacrifice	h	Silver
4	sacrilege	h	simily, similitude
6	Salvation <i>h i</i>	h	simplicity
9	sanctity	h	sincere <i>Cesar</i>
5	satisfaction	9	sinew
9	Satan	h	Singer
h	scarcity, scarcely	4	single
12	fience	4	singularity
h	scurvey	h	situation
9	season <i>able 9</i>	h	slander, slanderous
12	security, secretly	4	slugard
h	Senate	h	sluggish <i>h</i>
2	sensuality	h	slumber
2	Sensualist	14	sobriety <i>sober</i>
h	sentence	h	sojourner
h	sentiment	h	solid
h	sepulchre	h	solicitous, solitude

seldom l^r several l^r
severally l^r.

ilitude l^r

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ness l^r sociable l^r sojourn l^r
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solitary	u	on	superfecies
something	v	or	superfluous
soothsayer	pr	or..	superstition
sorcerer	t	or	superstitious
sottish	h	on	supplicant
sovereign	v	o	support
severity		or..	supposition
sovereignty	3d.	on	supream
spacious	h	on	supreamacy
spouse	h	h	starfeit
spring, <i>state, stout</i>		2	sustenance
stationer <i>statute</i>	dr.	u	synnagogue
storm, stream	h		Synode
strong	e	2	synonemous
strange	1	2	Syllogism
stratagem	h		
strife	h		
stubborn	h	u.	Tobacco
steady, study	3.	u	Tabernacle
subject	u	2	talkative
submission	u..	h	tapistry
substance	u	f.	temerity
suburbs	u	dr	temper, tempter
succession	u	dr	temperance
success	h	dr	temperate, tempest
succinct	u	dr	tempestuous
such	2	dr	temple, temporal
sufficient	2	h	territory
sumptuous	h	✓	testament ✓

Testatour	triennial
testimony	trivial
Thief	triumph
thieve	triumphant
theology, theologian	trouble
thunder	troublesome
timber	trumpet
toilsome	turbulent
tollerable	tyranny
tolleration	V
torment	Vagabond
torture	vain
touch	vehemence
tower	vengeance
tradition	vigilant
traffick	vinegar
tragedy, tragical	Virgin
Tratour	visible
tranquility	vision
transitory	vicious
transparent	vivacity
Travellour	unanimity
treachery	unction
treason	Unicorn
trespass	uniform
triangle	unity
Tribunal	vocation
tribute	voluntary
tributary	voluntarily

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voluptuous. <i>wp</i>	<i>a</i>	{ Whoremonger
voiage <i>vy</i>		{ Whoremaster
uppermost <i>q</i>	<i>3</i>	wicked
usage, visage <i>vy</i>	<i>2</i>	wickedness
urgent <i>vy</i>	<i>5</i>	wild
event <i>vt</i>	<i>58</i>	wilderness
usurpation <i>y</i>	<i>h</i>	wish
utility <i>w</i>	<i>z</i>	witness <i>hear</i>
utmost, outmost, <i>z</i>	<i>7</i>	winter <i>witnes</i>
utmost <i>z</i>	<i>2</i>	wonder
utterance! <i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	wisdom
<i>w</i>	<i>z</i>	worse <i>z</i>
Wander <i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	worship
wanton <i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	wrack
warfare <i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	wretch
wave <i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	wrong
weapon <i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	wrought
wither, weather <i>a</i>		X
wedlock <i>z</i>		Y
welcome <i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	Yesterday
well <i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	yesternight
Whale, while, whole <i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	yoak
Whelp <i>wp</i>	<i>z</i>	yonder
whirlwind <i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	young
whitest! <i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	youth
whitish <i>z</i>		<i>z</i>
wholesome <i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	Zodiack
whole <i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	Zone.
whoredome <i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	

*Sentences commonly used in the Scriptures
Sermons, in alphabetical Order*

A	B
Ⲁ ALPHA and Omega	Ⲁ Bear rule
Ⲁ and it came to pass	Ⲁ bear witness
Ⲁ and it shall come to pass	Ⲁ Blood of the Co nant
Ⲁ answered and said	Ⲁ Blood of Sprinkli
Ⲁ anathema maranatha	Ⲁ blessed Spirit
Ⲁ any Man	Ⲁ bottomless Pit
Ⲁ any time	Ⲁ broken Spirit
Ⲁ apple of the Eye	Ⲁ brazen Altar
Ⲁ appointed time	Ⲁ burnt Offering
Ⲁ Apostle Paul	Ⲁ burnt Sacrifice
Ⲁ Apostle Peter	Ⲁ barley Loaves
Ⲁ as it is written	Ⲁ basket full

Angels of God — y Answer & said
... of y^e Lord — y unto him H
Almighty God — y He, she Answer
unto them H

as was
as it was
as it were } 3

Blessed are they — 10
— is he 4
I in y^e Lord. 2
— thy 9 y

cast lots w,
child - ren of god &
— — of light &, of men &



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Child

Child

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C	cy	Congregation of Israel
Carnal mind	m	Covenant of Works
carry carrying } away carried }	ny	Covenant of Grace
cast away	w	Covenant of Redemption
Children of Men	v	Crown of Life
Children of Israel	y	Crown of Kingdom of } Glory
chief Captain	w	Crown of Righteousness
chief Eather	c	D
chief Prince	e	Day of Judgment
chief Singer	z	dearly beloved
commit Adultery	g	drink Offering
commit iniquity	z	Day of Wrath
commit Whoredom	w	E
Commonwealth of Israel	c	East Wind
contrite Heart	g	East Side
contrite Spirit	g	Edge of the Sword
contrite one	c	Ear

h	Ear to hear	y	good Conscience
2	Elders of Israel	4	good Name
2	eternal Life	4	good Thing
2	everlasting Life	4	good Works
F		3	great Day
3	False Witness	4	graven Image
4	false Christs	H	
4	false Prophet	4	Heavenly Father
4	{ Father which art	4	{ he that hath E
	in Heaven,		to hear
4	{ Father which is	4	{ he which hath E
	in Heaven		to hear
4	for it is written	2	hold fast, holding
4	free will Offering	4	Holy Ghost
G		2	Holy One
4	{ Gather together	2	Holy One of Isra
	gathering together	4	Horseman
	gathered together	4	House of Israel
4	give Ear	4	House of Bondag
4	give Thanks		
4	God forbid		

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y Father
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the House of the Lord }
the Host of }
of }
Heaven }
Heavenly Father
Feast of Tabernacles
Feast of Dedication
Feast of Passover
People of Israel
God of Israel
Men of Israel
Master of Israel

	last, latter End
I	Life eternal
Inner Man	Life everlasting
Judgement Day	little Child
Judgement Seat	little Children
it shall be more tolerable	little one, -s
it is written	little while
it shall come to pass	loving Kindness
Kingdom	Lamb of God
	M
Kingdom of Glory	Men and Bretheren
Kingdom of Heaven	Man, Men and Women
Kingdom of Christ	Men, Women, and Children
Kingdom of God	Men of Israel
L	Man of War
Land of Canaan	Moses and Aaron
Land of Promise	meat Offering
Land of Egypt	mercy seat
last, latter Day	

		Sea Shore, &c.
	No Man	self Love
>	Every Man	Scribes and Pha
	O	raees
ey	Old Age	some Men /
e	old Man	stretch out
ee	of Old	
e	old Way	T
	P	That is to say
		there about
fe	Passive Obedience	Tabernacle of t
ly	preach the Gospel	Congregation
g	presumptuous Sin	take, took -ing
p	possessed with the	away
s	Devil	take, took -ing
		heed
	Q	take, took, &c. n
	R	tice
	S	this World
h	Sand of the Sea	thus faith the Lor
h	Sea Side	thus faith the Lo
		of Hosts

son
sons of Men 1-

Song 1-
name -

sons of God 1-y

- sake -

Son of Perdition 1- of name of yf

Mount of Olives

sayst thou?

name of god

Say ye }

Say unto her }

name of x

he she stt }

Say. sayst }

unto him } or

Saith }

they say into }

I say 1

them }

I say unto you }

put away

thus saith yf

pass away

as I live stt yf

said unto

to God yf

us

thy god yf

Way to her

let our god yf

or

my God yf

Moses & Aaron

their yf

man, men

Id spake yf me

Men & Brethren

unto Moses

Id

Id said yf

unto him yf

Moses yf

Seavened bread Ar
Un — Do . Ar
Feast of Do L Ar
Word of God n
— of y^e L n
which saith?
+ is to say } Ar

Ther is
Ther is a what
Where's } what is q
Where is } To which? a
— is } a



thus

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of t
the l
when

abor
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at
upon

Veril
yo

verily
uu

thus saith the Lord
God. 4

You may join any
of the Pronouns to
the Particle *q* (or *v*)
when they follow it

Example.

above thee q
beside him q
at them q
upon whom q
V. *q*

Verily, I say unto
you. *q*

verily, verily, I say
unto you, *q* *q*

✓ verily, verily,

W

a Withal

z wo unto you Scribes
and Pharisees.

X

Y

ys Yet nevertheless

zv yet notwithstanding

Z

Observe

Observe the joining the Persons and Negatives (—) to these two Moods and Tenses ; to wit, to 17 and 18 Number () and () and differ from all the rest of the 96, and are made thus

✓ am, ^{are} art, is, I	am not, ^{are} art, is not,	is not,
I'm, I am	thou art	he is
✓	th	th
I am not	th	th
am I	th	th
am I not	th	th
am not I	th	th

You see the (a) in (am) is thrown away, because it is sometimes thrown away in the Long Hand, as (I'm nat well) &c. And also, You see (it is) is made thus (tis) throwing away the (i) as we do also, most times in the Long Hand, (tis not so) &c. Remember that ({ }) is much oftner used than any of the 3840; before, by no means write 

4 4 4 4 4

thus 1 2 4 4 4 4 4

on see above



YOU

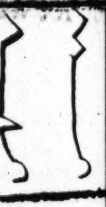
Negati
to wit, t
made thus

am, are
art { is, /

am not, are
art { not,

is not,

Let me not have
Let not me have



Let medo

eu

eu

eu

eu

eu

eu

(115)

Let me do						
Let me not do						
Let not me do						
Let me be						
Let me not be						
Let not me be						

Observe, You may likewise join the Persons (180071 & D) and (—) to the said () and that, whether they goe before, or after the said ()

Example, I let thou letteth he letteth let ye not

You will see afterwards, That the more Words that are joined together in one, by your *Person* Moods, and Tenses, &c. according to the Rules you have already got, and those other Rules you are have for joining; when you have writ a Days by your *Particles*, *Pronouns*, &c. I say, That the more Words are joined together in one, they are more plain than if they were all separately writ; as you will see afterwards, when you practice them. And as for those that come a little below the Line, and that look a little ugly (as you think) they are the more remarkably plain; when we write swift in Publick, we do not write the Lines close to one another; for in *Short Papers* we only regard the Speediness, and Plainness of the Method, and not the Beauty, or the saving of little Paper.

You will see that there is nothing that is joined, but may stand dis-joined. ~~That is to say~~ four, or five, or more Words. joined in one, were all separately writ, they would agree with the joining.

as For Instance
 you should have been Commanded
 they might have been
 sent

Or

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the several different Ways of joining the
Moods, and Tences to one another; every
one of them making Sence. *this you
have already explain'd in
Page 112. & 114 to which I
refer you.*

Several different Ways of joining the
Words, and Verses to one another; every
one of them making Sense.

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ULES *How to join several Words in one.*

HERE are Two General Rules. The First is, How to join the Signs of the Moods, Tences, and Persons, both with, and without Adverbs, this you now already, it being explained in the Lesson concerning the Moods, Tences, &c. in Page the 112 to which I refer you, where I gave several Examples.

The Second General Rule is this, You must always join the Verb to the Mood, Tences, Persons, &c.

Those that do not understand Grammar, must observe, that the Verb is a Word which belongs to Moods, Tences, and Persons; and every Person, Mood, and Tence, supposes a Verb, and always have the Verb joined with them, for it signifies their Action, Motion, Passion, &c. therefore, where-ever the Verb comes, whether it be before, in the Middle, or at the End of the said Persons, Moods, Tences, or the aforefaid Adverbs, then you must join them in one, without lifting the Pen.

Example.

*ye will not come, they will not speak
he should not have been commanded*

or

Remember

Remember the *Verb* is never joined 'till it be shortened, if it needs shortning, most of which you will find in the *shortning Tables*.

You know (*et* *et* *ut*, *yt*) are made thus, (*e* *u* *y*) drawing (*e* *u* *y*) upwards, tho' when a *Word* begins with (*e* *u* *y*) we always draw it downward (*e* *u* *y*) (*e* *u* *y*) &c. therefore, whenever your *Verb* begins with (*e* *u* *y*) and is to be joined to the said *Persons*, *Moods*, &c. then join it, and draw it downwards, after the said *Persons*, *Moods*, &c. that begin with the said (*e* *u* *y*). Example, (*he* *take* *th*) *Or* *have* *take* *th* *he* *will* *take* *th*) and upwards, because the *Verb* must stand exactly as stands dis-join'd, and then it is known immediately. And if your *Verb* begins with a (*e* *u* *y*) and comes after the said *Persons*, &c. then make the (*e* *u* *y*) last, (*he* *will* *not* *encrease* *in*) but if the *Verb* begins first, then make the (*e* *u* *y*) first.

Observe, There was a Necessity (as I said before) for inventing this Rule; because all the *Persons*, *Moods*, *Tenses*, and *Verbs*, are generally pronounced (as it were) in one Breath; and the more Words there be that are joined in one, they are still the more plain.

Observe also, The joinings are so many by the two Rules, and a few more particular Rules, which follows, that you cannot write one short Line without one, two, or more of these joinings, as you will see when you come to write by them; and these Joinings are more plain, than if they were separately dis-joined; and are writ, (as I observed before) in almost half the time and room that they be dis-joined.

he will not not encrease, plainer than above Or

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The First Particular RULE,

For joining several Words in one.

OBSERVE, The following 26 Words are some of those Words Commonly called the *English* Pronouns

me	7	it
my self	7	it's self
my own self	7	it's own self
mine own self	u	us
thee	E	our selves
thy self	E	our own selves
thy own self	y	you
thine own self		
him	u	{ your self
him self	u	{ your selves
his own self	u	{ your own self
		{ your own selves
her	\	them
her self	2	themselves
her own self	7	their own selves

If any of these 26 Words comes after any
 verb or (not, never, nevertheless)
 because &c) or after any of the Persons
 then join them together, without lifting the
 Pen
 he commanded me Examples. he came to the

he came unto me
 will ye speak no more unto him

they said unto him

Observe, (X) will read (me) or (my Self) or (unto my Self) and so of
 the rest of the 26, the Sence will instantly disco
 which of these they must read.

Also, if any of these 26 come after one of
 themselves then join them together without lif
 the Pen

Example.

Said he not unto thy Self
 thou shalt not bow down
 thy Self unto them

Remember, When you are to join (thee) a
 the Verb or adverb or any other Word which
 Rule, or the following directs you, then for (th
 join (X) and not (/)

Example.

I command thee
 I speak not unto thee
 came not he unto thee

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Persons

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L	up
L	th
—	af
7	ag
A	an
T	ab
Q	ro
L	ac
)	cc

(*three*) and (*you*) differ no more than (*God*) and (*Gods*) the first signifying one, and the other two, three or more; and you by your last *Rule* are to throw away the (*S*) for the *plural* Number. Observe, This *Rule* is very much used

R U L E II.

to	except, excepting
into, unto	betwixt, between
for	beside, besides
O, oh	beyond
with	above
from	under
by	underneath
at	below
on	behind
upon	before
than	within
after	without
against	next, next to
amongst	nigh
about	nigh to
round about	up to
according to	out, out of
) concern, concerning	towards

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what	○	which
whatever	∧	whom
whatsoever	Q	whomever
whatsomever	∧	whomsoever

For they are a fort of *Pronouns* — as well
those in the *foregoing Rules* —
are very plain when *Joyned*.

Example. By whom
from which & *about what*

For those *English Particles* (*a, an, the, of*) they
all by one of your *Rules* *thrown away*
so are not *Joyned* — to any of them;
neither can the Particle *in* (*.*) be *Joyned*
the said *pronouns* — as in *him*
(*.*) nor can the Particles (*over, thorough*)
Joyned as (*over him* & *through him*)
that there are only these *36 Particles*
that can be *Joyned* — to the said *pronouns*

Observe, I need not have named the *36 particulars*
but only to have told you in general, that
whatever Word goes before — any of
said *pronouns* — must be *Joyned*
the said *pronouns*.

This Second Rule will be very much used.

R U L E. III.

THE Twenty seven following Words are
rest of the Words commonly called *Engl*
Pronouns.

my	your
mine	your own
mine own	
my own	their
	their own
thy	this, these, thole
thine, thy own	that
thine own	same
his	which
his own	whose
	whose own
it	what
it's own	whatever
our	whatsoever
our own	whatsomever

These are all of them of the Nature of *Adjecti*
and so supposes that there is a Word belonging
them, either going before, or coming after them.

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Example.

the book is mine) there you see the Word
 book) that belongs to (mine own) goes before
 it - - and is writ thus (/ L o u -) but
 the Word belonging to these 27 pronouns cometh
 after then joyne - - the said Word
 to them without lifting of I Den

Example.

mine own Book - - L o u r father & I
 give you brother. & I

↳ this land these men ↳
 that child of the same land ↳

ways chainging (y) into (x) when any
 ing is Joyne'd to it, except when we do
 throw away the (x) as oft times, when we
 write in haste, and it will be plain without it. So
 at these sometimes will read as one word or
 otherwise two words whereof the first will
 ad one of y twenty Pronouns and then
 the other word will be plain.
 it self, which the Sense will instantly discover,

Remember, the Words joyne'd by this
 third Rule must always stand by
 themselves Example.

he commanded their father to speak.

Or my father
 &c. You may see that these pronouns
 my and thy (i .) end with a (.) and the
 Word belonging - - to them is put
 in the Vowel - - (y) place
 & and

and all the rest of them doth
not end with a (.) therefore take particular

Notice of these two (\ /)

This Third Rule will be very much used.

[R U L E . IV .

YOU must always after any of the following
Moods and Tences 2 3 7 v 6 u \ c > u

(h s e < ^ 7 v 2) and to the Negative (not) and

such like adverbs -- as was before observed

I say, after any of these, you must always join

the next word that comes after them

and which does belong -- to them, for

it must be a word -- which signifies one of

the persons (1 x 0 0 / 1 x 0) but especially

these four (0 0 7 0)

Did not God 2 Example. Did God 2
I shall see come to me

because all the above Words are plain
and so the next word joined to them, must
be plain -- also.

Remember, That all the Moods, Tences, and Per-
sons, will either read as Moods, Tences, &c. or
they will read -- as they spell -- as (v
will either read, y mood & tence, have, has &c.
or it will stand for the letter (v) and
(2) will either read -- the mood, tence
had, hadst or the letter -- (d). But
the joinings of these moods and tences.

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will instantly discover themselves. Mr. Weston has left out the Word (*is*) and he has confined it to be joined only to (*he, she, it,*) when it comes either *before* or *after* then it and the Negative (*not*) I suppose his Reason is because it is not so plain... when joined, as all the rest are. But I have made another Character for (*is*) which will be as easy to be read when joined to any word as any of the other.

god is good Example. *my father is sick*
any man is mortal
 as easy to be read as *any god is good*

This Fourth Rule will be much used.

R U L E V.

REMEMBER, If (*so*) come after any of the *moods* *tenses* or after any of the Persons (*1800 / 18*) or the Negative (*—*) then for (*so*) put a Dot (*.*) in the Vowel (*o*) Place of the said *mood, tense* - Person, or (*not*) and then the (*.*) will either read (*o*) or (*so*) which, the Sence will instantly discover.

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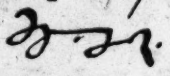
can be no more *ad. v. &c.* But
 when the *adverb* - - - comes between your
 person, mood, or tense - - - it must
 be *joyned*, tho' it should *joyn* - never so
 conveniently, as (will ye never speak right
ye never *ye never* moreover be always
 are to *joyn* - - - either before, or
 after the *Verb* - - - these Words following,
 now -) no -) nor -) neither -) but
 change the (*or*) of - - - thus
 -) and making the first Part of *them*
 as long as (*not* -) and the Sence will
 instantly discover, whether (-) stands for
no) or (*neither*) for always, when there
 (*neither*) then must follow after.

Example.

Now command me - - -
 I command no man - - -
 neither speak nor write to James
 - - -

Observe, In all the joinings of two, three, four,
 five, six, seven, or more Words in one, according
 to the foregoing Six Rules, and the Two general ones:
 there be two or more *Dotts* (.) in one
 these Joinings, then be sure first, to write all
 that joins in one, and then make the *Dot*
 (.) last,

(.) last, making the *dot* (.) next to the *right hand* - - - and then the *other* (.) next to that, and so on, making the *dot* (.) next the *left hand* - - -

dot thou now Example. *Speak unto me*


writeing first the *dot* (.) at (\) the (-) where you may observe, that the *dot* (.) of the first Word spoke is always made *last*. . . Tho' Remember, Th^t among all your *Persons, Moods, and Tences*, there is no lifting the Pen, or making of *dot* H^t any of them.

RULE. VII.

T HIS Rule is concerning (*is*) which *Mr* *Weston* joins only to (*he she it not*) when it goes before, or after them, as
he is she is it is is he it not
or or or or
 but if neither (*he, she, it, not.*) come before or after it, then he writes it dis-joined, as *god is*
god 414 but I make (-) for (*is*) and I always *joyn* the Word *before* & *after* it, and which *belongs* to it, as has been observed before in the *Fourth Rule*. I was unwilling to leave out the word (*is*) - - - because it is a *much*

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each, or rather more *used* - - - than any
 the others: But if the Word going *Before*
(is) end with a *Dot* (.) then he
 ts the (1) in the (. s) Place instead of
 is) as *the fly is little* ✓
the crow is black ✓
 I write it thus, which is as plain, and also quicker
 note. *I have* ✓ *I have* ✓ *I have* ✓
 And if that Word which *ends* - - - with
Dot - - (.) have (*d, g, k, p, t*)
before the said *dot* (.) then for
 is) join (1) to it.

Example.

the Body is weak ✓
 is as Mr. Weston directs. I write it thus (✓
 being as plain, and quicker writ.

R U L E VIII.

REMEMBER, to join the *Substantive*
 to the *Adjective* - - - if it
 is conveniently, which it will for the most part,
 the *Adjective* - - - do not end
 with a *Dot* (.) but in Publick,
 en I write in a Hurry, I join the *Substantive*
 to these *adjectives* that ~~the~~
~~end~~ with a (.) as well as to those that
 not, making the *Dot* (.) last.

Example.

white face of fire house ✓
weak mind ✓
 if

if you think they will not join conveniently, the
 dis-join them, when *two adjectives*
 come *xx xx xx xx* a *Substantive*
xx xx xx I sometimes *joyn* - - -
 them all three if they will conveniently
your humble servant *W* - - - for you
 know that (*your, mine, thine* - - - &c.) and
 some other *Pronouns* *xx xx xx* are of the
 Nature of *Adjectives*.

Remember, concerning all these Joinings, the
 Words joined, to wit, the *Verb, Mood, Tenses, &c.*
 must stand *exactly joined* - - - as they do

know *disjoined* *xx xx* my Meaning is, you
 must there are ~~two~~ two (*pp*) and two (*si*)
 therefore write that (*pp*) or (*si*) *joyned*

that stands *disjoined* as

For this Example.

(*Didst plant* - - -) write it thus (*pp*)
 with this (*pp*) and not with this (*si*) the
 the right and shortest way of *Joining*
 (*pp*) to (*si*) be thus (*si*) not (*pp*)
 therefore do not write them thus (*pp*) for
 you were to write, (*thou didst supplant*) it must
 write the same way, thus (*pp*)

thou shalt take *yz* and not *yz*

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Two RULES for throwing
 Away Letters and Words,
 that may be spared easily: the
 Sence instantly supplying them

RULE I.

YOU know (s) the Sign of the Plural
 Number having a Consonant
 going before the (s) is made
 putting . . . a Dot . (.) behind
 the said Consonant . . . , and if a
 Vowel . . . go before the (s)
 is made by putting (i) in the said Vowel
 . . . place except the Letter that goes
 before the said Vowel . . . contains
 sound . . . off (e) after . . .
 as (b, d, g, k, p, t) and then (i) is
 to be added to the said Letter.

God 4 } Coat Example.
 Gods 4 } coats 4 } flyes 4 } body 4 }
 therefore throw away the Dot (.)
 the Sence will instantly tell you whether (y)
 T be

be (*God*) or (*Gods*) or (*L*) be *Coat*, or *Coats*
~~or~~ ~~L~~ ~~L~~ but do not throw away
 the (*1*) as for (*fly's*) *Ly*, *bodys* *L*
 () do not write (*flyes*, *bodyes*,
 (*Ly*. *L*) because (*1*) is as soon made
 as 'a (*.*) and then *Dotts* (*.*) are too
 founding, besides every slip of the Pen, or other
 Accidents may Occasion *Dotts* - - - yea,
 the (*1*) is joined, it is sooner writ than the *dot*
 (*.*) because we lift the Pen, at the one, but
 not at the other.

R U L E. II.

WHEN you write in Publick, if you
 straitned in Time, leave out
a, an, the, of, of a, of an of the &c
 () being in all, for the Sence
 instantly force you to pronounce them, the
Latines hath not, and cannot show
 - - - Word, for (*a, an, the*)

This Rule is only to be used, after you have
 learned your *Tables of shortned Words*, and only when
 you write in Publick; but if you write, or Compose
 any thing, at your Conveniency, as the *New Testa-*
ment, &c. do not leave out - - the (*a, an*
&c.) neither the *dot* (*.*) for the
plural Number and tho the Word
 is easily read, with *it out* - - it
 for the Sence will easily tell you whether (*4* *Ly*)
God, fly - - - or *Gods, flys* or *L* (*L*)
Coat, body - - or *Coats, bodys* as I said before
 But the (*a, an the of a, of an &c.*) are more

or Coal

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are do
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Some few more OBSERVATIONS.

YOU know by your *third* Rule the *Adjective*
pronouns joined to the *Substantive*
which belonged to them when the
Substantive came after them were
always to stand *Joyned* alone by
themselves but when you write in Pub-
lick, it is best to *Joyn* - - - them to the
word that goes before them as
I will keep thy Statutes *or* as thy
righteousness is an Everlasting King

1. Observe, That two of them *end* . . . with
a Vowell viz. (*my, thy*) but I make
them thus *for my* () as you sometimes make
in (*r*) at the *End* of a word
you cannot mistake it for an (*r*) because you
know we never join any Word to that (*r*)
and *thy* (*f*) beginning it at the Bottom
have also altered (*this, these, he, his* -)
making it shorter by half than I do for *this*
these those because it is more easily joined both
to the word - - - that goes before it
and the word - - - that comes after it
and is more distinct, and so easier to read.

There is also another pronoun viz, who, the
end with a Vowel which

I make thus, that it may be Joyned -----
the Word that follows, viz O O

Observe, If a Verb End x . . . with a Dot
(.) x x you must first Joyn
the Word, or words if it be a Word
x x x x or Words x x x that must
Joyned and then put the Dot (.)
in the Place of the Vowell.

only, put these four Words up, down,
forth, out in the Vowelly place.

Observe these Words God, Lord, Heaven
Christ

being often used in Sermons, and being short may
joined to the words that come before, or
after them as you do the Persons if
the word is plain you may make them a little less
then the other words

and then they will be the more distinct
and so easier to be read

Observe also, When a Word goes before
any of the aforesaid Words, and belong
them, and the Particles of of the &c
comes between them, you may then (e)
(those particles) ~~run out~~ and Joyn
them, together

Example.
the power of God by wisdom
of God by the love of Christ
A kingdom of heaven ?
hand of the Lord ?

ho, the
whic

a Dot

Word

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Observe also, When *sm*, or *tm*, begin a Word,
 make (*v l*) for it cannot read *su*, or *tu*
 because we never make *Vowells* in the
 Middle *Words* - - neither can it spell *su*
 or *tu* because there is no word
 in our tongue that begins
 with *su*, or *tu*

Finis

(13)

How a signal is to be made

edit in

1107-11

